"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,181. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; continued high temperature; south-westerly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The will of Mr. Gladstone has been probated. His personal estate is valued at $297,580. About 1,500,000 acres of wheat have been sown in New South Wales, an increase of 26 per cent. The British and Egyptian flags were hoisted over the palace in Khartoum on Sunday. The Khalifa has fled to Kordofan, and Gen. Kitchener has organized squads to follow him. The Corporation of Dublin has elected as Swordbearer James Eagan of New York, who served ten years in prison for the Nationalist cause. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was enthroned in Amsterdam. Eleven persons perished by fire in Italy. A husband threw himself after his bride, who had fallen over a precipice in the Alps.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A hurricane swept over St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday afternoon. Damage amounting to $120,000 was done.

The condition of ex-Secretary Bayard was slightly improved yesterday morning, owing to the cooler weather. He returned to consciousness, and was able to recognize the members of his family for the first time in twenty-four hours.

An explosion of chemicals last night in the wholesale and retail drug house of Eimer & Amend, at Eighteenth Street and Second Avenue, wrecked the second floor of the structure, and the resulting fire almost entirely destroyed the contents of the building.

A trolley car laden with thirty-five passengers was struck by an express train in Cohoes, N. Y., last night at a grade crossing on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Eighteen persons were killed, and the remainder of the passengers injured. Ten of them are not expected to survive.

After a conference at Albany yesterday between Gov. Black and Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, and Charles S. Francis it was definitely announced that Mr. Black will be a candidate for renomination until the last ballot has been counted in the convention.

The plan to christen the battleship Illinois next month by breaking a bottle of wine over the vessel is opposed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Hilton, Secretary of the Central Branch of the organization, thinks that if Kentucky, with her reputation, can christen a ship with water, Illinois could do the same without any difficulty.

Comte de Bejon de Larouziere, who, with his Californian wife, is in this city, en route for California, said yesterday that Dreyfus has no chance of a rehearing in France. He says American newspapers misrepresent the feelings of France in the matter. The Comte's chum, Col. Boujon, sat in Dreyfus's court-martial, and is convinced of his guilt. The acquittal of Dreyfus would mean revolution. The Count denounced the treatment of the American soldiers in camp and said the American people had better look to home and stamp out this cause for revolution.

Page 2.

The Eighth New York Volunteers will leave Chickamauga Park this morning for home.

All the regular army troops in camp at Montauk, except the Sixth Cavalry, were ordered transferred to various points.

The War Department has ordered, in view of the typhoid fever outbreak at Camp Black, that no more New York regiments shall be sent there, and previous orders are countermanded.

No request has been received for the mustering out of Bryan's regiment, it is said, and it cannot be complied with if it is made, the quota of Nebraska regiments to be released having already been fixed.

Twenty beds in the Tarrytown hospital have been set aside for sick soldiers. The offer was made to Miss Helen Gould, Assistant General Director of the Women's National War Relief Association, and accepted by her.

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts yesterday sent a telegram to President McKinley asking that he see that the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, now in Puerto Rico, receive the best of attention, whether in camp, in garrison, or on transports.

Col. Byrne, Chief Surgeon of the East, traced the typhoid fever epidemic at Camp Black to the impure wells on farmers' premises in the vicinity, which the men have been in the habit of drinking from. Camp conditions were found to be excellent.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, visiting physician at the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals, found in them yesterday seventeen typhoid fever patients, the stages of whose disease showed that they had been sent sick from the camps at Montauk Point and Chickamauga. Dr. Thompson characterized this as unparalleled in the treatment of typhoid patients, and called attention to the danger of spreading the disease broadcast.

Page 3.

Forty persons were burned and the homes of many destroyed by the explosion at the Newark Celluloid Works.

The members of the Cuban Commission, including Rear Admiral Sampson, sailed for Havana on the transport Resolute.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright says that Capt. Concas's charges that American soldiers robbed him are not worth a denial.

Frank H. Haskell, a victim of the treatment at Camp Thomas, died of typhoid fever at his home in Brooklyn. His physician, Dr. Drury, says that starvation was the primary cause of his death.

The Orizaba will be brought from Montauk Point to New York for discharge. The Orizaba it was which carried the siege guns that never reached Shafter at Santiago. They are still aboard.

A board of inquiry will investigate the accident on Sunday at the Navy Yard when the battleship Iowa was flooded in Dry Dock No. 3. The battleship was not damaged. The Oregon will enter the dock to-day.

The gunboat Annapolis, Commander J. J. Heineker, arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday from Key West, with all on board well. The ship will take part in the naval reception there and afterward take on a draft of naval apprentices for a foreign cruise.

Three hundred and seventy-five men of the Eighth Regular Infantry and three hundred and eighty-one of the Seventh, reached Jersey City yesterday. All but a few of the Eighth men were forwarded to Camp Wikoff.

Gen. Miles is expected to-day from Puerto Rico on the Obdam, which also carries the Second Wisconsin. The Chester, accompanying the Obdam, carries the Fourth Pennsylvania. The two volunteer regiments will be sent to their own States.

Gen. Brooke's column, which is marching across Puerto Rico, is expected to arrive at San Juan to-morrow. Great courtesy is extended to the commander by the Spanish officers. At Caguas our soldiers and the Spanish regulars fraternized and exchanged buttons as souvenirs.

Two hundred Cuban soldiers entered Santiago City yesterday, gave up their arms, received rations, and were put to work. They report that there is much suffering among their companions in the hills. Gen. Lawton has promised to help them if they will lay down their arms and return to work on the plantations, but not otherwise.

Gen. Nunez called on the Assistant Secretary of War yesterday and made an appeal on behalf of the Cuban insurgents. He wants the United States to feed and pay the soldiers, who, now that the war is ended, find that they have nothing to eat and must starve with the people they have been impoverishing. It is said that an appeal will be made to the President to-day.

The Navy Department has ordered the trial by court-martial of Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and unbecoming an officer. Chaplain McIntyre recently savagely criticised Admiral Sampson and other officers of the American fleet, claiming that to the officers and men of the Oregon alone, belonged the credit for the victory over Admiral Cervera's fleet.

Page 4.

It is expected in Washington that President McKinley will soon turn his attention to the selection of members of the commission which is to recommend legislation to deal with the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.

President McKinley will arrive in Washington this morning, and after a brief stay resume his vacation. He may pay a visit to the soldiers at Jacksonville, Fla., and at Chickamauga.

Page 5.

The winners of the races of the Atlantic Yacht Club off Sea Gate yesterday carried off nearly $1,000 in prizes.

The New York and Brooklyn baseball teams played two games in Brooklyn yesterday. The New Yorks won the first game through a timely hit by Davis, but were easily outplayed in the second game, the Brooklyns winning by a score of 14 to 3.

Page 7.

Senator Tillman attacked the Republicans and Gold Democrats in a speech at the Central Labor Union's picnic at Haverhill, Mass., yesterday.

The yacht Coronet collided with the British schooner Stella Maud off Judith Point during a fog on Sunday night. The schooner was badly damaged.

Page 8.

The Friar won the Twin City Handicap yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. The other winners were St. Clair, Lansdale, Scannel, Loiterer, and Diversion.

James Michael defeated Thomas Linton in an hour's cycle racing contest at Manhattan Beach, and in doing so made new world's records for from two to eleven and for thirteen miles.

The Pennsylvania Barge Club crews from Philadelphia carried off the principal honors at the ninth annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association of Amateur Oarsmen on the Harlem River yesterday. Several fouls in the afternoon somewhat marred the sport.

Page 9.

It is estimated that the yield of wheat this year in Minnesota and North and South Dakota will amount to 150,000,000 bushels.

Two prospectors were recently ambushed by Indians and shot while drifting down the Yukon in a boat, one being killed and the other wounded. The Indians were captured.

A prospector who has arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, from the Copper River, Alaska, reports that there is great distress among the miners there, and that 200 have lost their lives since the rush began.

Commissioner N. B. Scott, of the Internal Revenue Office, has remitted, in the case of persons who, to date, have unwittingly incurred it, the 50 per centum penalty imposed by the War Revenue Act upon those who fail to make the prescribed return within the calendar month in which their liability begins.

Page 10.

The Newport Horse Show was opened at the Casino yesterday with about 3,000 persons in attendance.

It was learned yesterday that Charles Hankes received through the mail a bottle of whisky similar to that which poisoned his father-in-law, Edward Hilss. Hilss and his wife are recovering, but Miss Conlin may die. The police found a forged letter, sent with the whisky, which may prove an important clue.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened in Cincinnati yesterday afternoon, when Commander in Chief Gobin and staff took possession of Camp Sherman. The naval veterans threaten to withdraw from the reunion, as quarters were provided for them in Horticultural Hall instead of on a boat.

Page 12.

State elections were held in Arkansas yesterday and resulted in a victory for the Democrats.

Owing to an accident in the Houston Street cable power house, old-time horse cars were used on Broadway yesterday morning.

The reception which the residents of Oyster Bay, L. I., were to have tendered Col. Roosevelt yesterday has been indefinitely postponed.

Although the mercury was not so high yesterday as on previous days, there were scores of additional prostrations and deaths from the heat.

A Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen will be chosen at to-day's elections in Vermont. The Republicans expect to have large majorities.

Louis Laboring of Hoboken, N. J., was yesterday twice prevented from killing himself. His mind is said to be affected by the death two weeks ago of his bride of seven weeks.

There was a conference of physicians in New Orleans yesterday with respect to the alleged cases of yellow fever in that city. No announcement was made as to whether the cases were yellow fever or not.

Antonio Ferraro, who slew Luciano Machio on Sunday, was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, and held for examination. The small boy who knocked him down while fleeing has not been found.

The National Convention of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists opened in Cincinnati yesterday. Temporary Chairman Ignatius Donnelly delivered a speech, in which he denounced Gen. Wheeler, Grover Cleveland, and Senator Butler.

The Improvement Committee of the Wisconsin Central Railroad filed a bill of complaint in the United States Court at Milwaukee yesterday, praying that the first and second mortgage issues of the company be treated as if retired until the improvement bonds are fully paid.

Secretary of State Day, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Barber, who is a sister of Mrs. McKinley; Mrs. Lynch, and Miss Lynch, all of Canton, left Ashtabula, Ohio, yesterday on the iron carrier Corsica for Escanaba, Mich. The Corsica will load with ore at Escanaba and return to Ashtabula with her guests.

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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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JERRY SIMPSON VERY ILL.

Kansas Congressman Fever-Stricken During the Campaign.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—Congressman Jerry Simpson delivered a speech Saturday night and was immediately thereafter taken ill. His condition was not regarded as serious until to-day when it was discovered that he had a severe attack of fever, which, owing to his health, injured by constant campaigning for several weeks, it is feared will prove serious.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

There has been a decided fall in temperature in the plateaus of the Northern Rocky Mountain region and Missouri Valley. Huron and Cheyenne report a fall of 28 degrees in twenty-four hours; Lander, 22; Rapid City, 20. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the South Atlantic States and in a trough from New Mexico to New England. A marked high-pressure area has developed in Montana, Helena reporting 30.32 inches. Thunderstorms and rains may be expected in the Ohio Valley, Middle and South Atlantic and Middle Gulf States. The temperature will fall in the Red River of the South, Lower Missouri, and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and probably a sharp fall in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	61	74	79
6 A. M.	59	75	80
9 A. M.	63	78	84
12 M.	71	82	87
4 P. M.	78	85	87
6 P. M.	77	85	88
9 P. M.	71	81	86
12 P. M.	66	78	83

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	84
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1897	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 6 P. M.; the minimum was 74 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .74, and at 8 P. M. .67.

NO CHANCE FOR DREYFUS

Comte de Bejon de Larouziere Says the Spy Will Never Get a New Trial.

ACQUITTAL MEANS REVOLUTION

The Comte Says American Newspapers Misrepresent the French Situation —His Chum Sat in Dreyfus's Court-Martial—Comments on Our Army.

Comte and Comtesse de Bejon de Larouziere of 40 Boulevard de Courcelles, Paris, arrived on the steamship La Champagne Sunday, and are registered at the Brevoort House. The Comtesse, who was Miss Blanche Sourdry of San Francisco, was married to the Count in 1889. She was known as one of the most beautiful girls on the Pacific Coast, and a leader of society. The Count is below medium height, very dark, and about forty-five years old.

The Comte had much to say yesterday of the Dreyfus scandal. He declared that, no matter if Col. Henry did admit the forgery of the letter naming Dreyfus, and if there are special provisions for the rehearing of a case when one of the principal witnesses has admitted perjury, there is not the remotest chance of Dreyfus getting a new trial; that the aristocratic element and great masses of Frenchmen would be opposed to it; that there would certainly be a revolution if a new trial were ordered; that there is not a possible chance of a revolution if there is no new trial; that the articles in the newspapers here, in the main, do not express the real sentiments of the French people; that there is not a candidate for Minister Cavaignac's position who is not hostile to Dreyfus, nor one who would permit him to have a new trial; that Gen. Saussier, though not favorable to Dreyfus, is the least unfavorable; that he believes Dreyfus guilty, notwithstanding Col. Henry's confession; that there is enough evidence outside of the forged letter to convict Dreyfus.

Comte de Bejon de Larouzière says that the majority of the French people sympathized with the United States in her war with Spain, and that the French newspapers did not reflect the sentiments of the French people any more than the papers of this country reflect the opinions of the French people correctly in the Dreyfus case. He said:

"Col. Boujon, who was a member of the court-martial which passed the sentence upon Dreyfus, was my chum and roommate at college. He is one of the most brilliant of the younger officers of the French Army. He received many medals for courageous deeds during the war of 1870. From 1865 to 1870 I was an officer in the French Army and was most intimately associated with him. No one knows him more intimately than I do.

Boujon Is Convinced.

"He has time and again gone over in detail with me the entire trial of Dreyfus. I never knew a more careful, just, or honorable man. He has told me that, aside from the letter which Henry is said to have acknowledged a forgery, there was ample evidence of Dreyfus's guilt.

"You may think I speak freely. I do. I am a man of independent means. I am a pronounced royalist. I ask no favors of the Government. I want none. I never have held a political office, nor do I ever expect to. I am positive in my own mind that there is no chance whatever for Dreyfus. Of course, I left Paris a few days before the Henry tragedy; public opinion may have changed a little, but not much.

"There would be a revolution if Dreyfus were to have a new trial and be acquited, and not, as your papers say, if he does not receive a new trial.

"It is not impossible, though I can hardly believe it, that, on account of the well-known prejudice in the army against the Jews, some evidence was manufactured against Dreyfus; still, there is enough evidence which cannot be disputed to convince me that he is guilty, as charged.

"I notice that some of your papers print long editorials quoting the French military laws in reference to a prisoner having a new trial when perjury of a principal witness is proved, and other reasons why Dreyfus will certainly have a new trial. I know that such laws exist; but Col. Henry simply admitted that one letter was a forgery. Is that conclusive proof? The other evidence, of which there is an abundance, has not been proved spurious. There are ways and means of getting around any laws which might give Dreyfus a new trial. Those ways and means will be used."

"Do you believe that Commandant Esterhazy acted as a traitor?" asked the reporter.

"No! no! no! Count Esterhazy is a gentleman, a fine gentleman. He is guilty of no wrong."

"And you positively believe there is not a possible chance of Dreyfus getting a new trial?" asked the writer.

"I tell you, I shall be here again at this hotel in three months. If Dreyfus by that time has secured a new trial, call on me. You shall have from me anything you want —a diamond ring, a trip to Europe, anything that you name, at my expense."

Officers Hate the Jews.

"Do you think that it was just to keep Dreyfus seventeen days in close confinement, ignorant of what charge was made against him? Do you not think the army officials have been very much prejudiced against Dreyfus ever since his arrest?" asked the reporter.

"There is no doubt about that. They hate the Jews."

"What do you think of Zola's famous letter, which led to the trial and conviction of the novelist on the charge of libeling officers of the General Staff?"

"I think the conviction a most just one—and so would you if you had been in Paris at the time and been thoroughly acquainted with the facts as they really were and not as they were misrepresented by the American press. I read the American papers in Paris. When Zola addressed a letter to President Faure, saying: 'I accuse Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam of having been the diabolical worker of a judicial error, unconsciously, I am ready to believe, and of then having defended his nefarious doings for the last three years by the most absurd and culpable machinations'—when there came that kind of a letter at so critical a time to President Faure from such a sensational fraud as Zola, it could not be passed. No, the trial of Zola was fair—all the better class of Paris will tell you so, and his conviction well merited. He ought now to be behind the bars with his friend Dreyfus.

"Zola, I do not believe, is sincere in his defense of Dreyfus. He is like an actor, who all the time craves the centre of the stage and side lights. He is one of those poor, deceived creatures that mistakes notoriety for glory. Zola is bombast, pure and simple. Think of his bombastic and egotistic utterance: 'If Dreyfus be not innocent, let my name perish. If he be not innocent, let my works perish. By all I have done for the literature of my country, by all I am and hope for, I swear that he is innocent.' Well, now, I swear that he is guilty, and so does my college chum, Col. Boujon, who was a member of the court-martial. We are entitled to as much consideration as Zola, and so are our opinions, even if they are not as epigrammatic."

France and America.

The Comte continued:

"I wish to emphasize the fact that the attitude of the French people has been misrepresented in regard to our sympathy having been with Spain rather than with the United States in your recent war. I do not speak for myself alone, but for at least 85 per cent. of the French people. Some papers in Paris, which always seek to be on the popular side, championed the cause of Spain at the beginning, simply because they thought that the Spanish side was going to be the more popular. In that they were very much mistaken. I am in close touch with many of the high officials, and know how the great masses felt in regard to the Spanish-American war. I speak for them all when I say that our hopes and sympathy were with the United States."

"What do you think of the outcome of the war, our army, navy, and officers?" asked the interviewer.

"That I am sure, if I should tell you, you would never print—at least not all of it. Still if you would like to know I will tell you. Your navy and its officers and marines are simply superb—they could not be better. Admiral Dewey and Schley have done themselves proud. France would decorate them with medals. The army—the men are all brave, good soldiers. Although the militia were inexperienced, they fought like veterans. I am proud of the Rough Riders. You see, my wife being an American and the fact that I am considerably interested in this country, has made me keep as well posted as most Americans. I have said all of praise that I can.

"What have you now on your hands since you have ended your war with Spain? Three more wars: First, the common people and Gen. Miles against Secretary Alger; second, Admirals Sampson and Schley at war with each other, and Admiral Philip not as far promoted as he should be; third, a war between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Miles.

"Think of it! More soldiers lost through neglect and sickness since the last battle was fought than were lost in all the engagements of the war. I understand one-half of the New York militia that were in active service are either sick in hospitals or sick at home, or dead from sickness and neglect. Your readers need not worry about a revolution in France over the Dreyfus scandal; they had better look to home and stamp out, if possible, the beginning or causes for such a thing here. The French people would not stand such an abuse of its army."

The Comte is suffering from an operation that he had performed upon his left leg just before he left Paris. He will remain here for several days. Then he will leave for a three months' trip to California.

ZURLINDEN MINISTER OF WAR.

Brisson and Cavaignac Suspected of Scheming for the Presidency of France.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Interviews with the Premier, M. Henri Brisson, and the late Minister of War, M. Godefroy Cavaignac, on the subject of the political situation in France as it has been affected by the recent developments in the Dreyfus case are printed to-day in The Echo de Paris. M. Brisson is reported as having said that all the members of the Ministry are convinced of the guilt of Capt. Dreyfus, but that the Government must consider the change that has come over public opinion since the suicide last week of Lieut. Col. Henry. M. Brisson expressed the view that it is the duty of the Government to end the excitement which is paralyzing the business interests of Paris and of the country.

M. Cavaignac, in the course of the interview printed in The Echo de Paris, said that it would be a serious mistake, if not a supreme act of folly, on the part of the Government to persist in its present course, and that he was not willing to participate in such a policy. "You will see," said M. Cavaignac, "in what a condition the country will be after a new trial."

The newspapers of Paris point out that M. Cavaignac's resignation of the War portfolio has produced a painful impression in political circles, which, while recognizing the fact that the innocence of ex-Capt. Dreyfus has not yet been disproved, take the ground that a new trial of the charges against the prisoner of Devil's Island has become necessary.

When the Cabinet met to-day the Minister of Justice, M. Ferdinand Sarrien, informed his colleagues of the receipt of Mme. Dreyfus's request for a revision of the verdict against her husband. M. Sarrien promised to give a statement of the result of his examination into the matter at a meeting of the Cabinet, to be convened after the Minister of War shall have been appointed.

Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, has accepted the Ministry of War, in succession to M. Cavaignac, resigned.

Gen. Zurlinden's decision was communicated to President Faure.

After long conferences with the Minister of the Interior, M. Brison, and the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, Gen. Zurlinden was interviewed by a newspaper representative. The General said that the Minister of Justice asked for the Dreyfus dossier. When these were given him, he added, he would study the documents carefully and inform himself thoroughly regarding the case before discussing it with the Cabinet.

The crisis in the Cabinet is not yet regarded as definitely settled. Both M. Brisson and M. Cavaignac are believed to be playing for the Presidency of the republic, and it is thought that Brisson is growing jealous of Cavaignac's increasing popularity.

The latter, owing to his superior social qualities, is supposed to stand the best chance, and it was with a view of securing the support of the army that he stood out against a revision.

Opinions differ as to how the latest developments affect the situation. There is a rumor to-night that Gen. Zurlinden, the new Minister for War, will advocate a mere annulling of the Dreyfus judgment and sentence as a safer way out of the imbroglio than a retrial, involving all sorts of awkward revelations.

Whether or not this be true, there is much speculation as to how President Faure induced Gen. Zurlinden to accept the War Portfolio after twice refusing it.

THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR.

Gen. Zurlinden, who has accepted the War portfolio in the French Ministry, succeeded Gen. Saussier as Military Governor of Paris last January. He was born in Colmar, Nov. 3, 1837. He entered the Ecole Polytechnique in 1856 and was graduated in the school of artillery. He was commissioned Lieutenant Oct. 1, 1860. At the outbreak of the Franco-German war he was a Captain, and was later at the siege of Metz as Ordnance Officer attached to the staff of Gen. de Bercheim, who commanded the artillery of the Sixth Corps. During the capitulation he attempted to flee to Paris, and, after several attempts, succeeded in so doing. While the siege was still on he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

He was promoted to the command of a battery Sept. 16, 1871, and was made Lieutenant Colonel April 20, 1877. As Colonel he was second in command at the Ecole Polytechnique, and, as General of Brigade, in 1885, he was placed at the head of the brigade at Cherbourg. On Oct. 28, 1890, he was made General of Division, and at this rank commanded the Second Division, whose headquarters were at Arras. Later he commanded the Fourth Army Corps at Mans.

Gen. Zurlinden was appointed Minister of War Jan. 29, 1895, to succeed Gen. Mercier, in the Ribot Cabinet. Gen. Mercier, it will be remembered, held the War portfolio when Dreyfus was arrested and tried. Zurlinden was the chief hand which planned the military expedition to Madagascar, which resulted in making that island practically a French colony instead of merely a protectorate of the republic. The fall of the Ministry, Nov. 1, 1895, however, left to others the duty of executing the details of the scheme. After resigning the War portfolio, Gen. Zurlinden was placed in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Marseilles.

He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor March 5, 1896, during his term of office at Marseilles.

BIG FIRE IN DRUG HOUSE

Exploding Chemicals Wreck a Floor and Start a Blaze in Third Avenue.

UGLY WORK FOR THE FIREMEN

Flames Were Fed with Most Inflammable Materials and Gutted the Establishment of Eimer & Amend Before Gotten Under Control.

An explosion of chemicals at 9:30 o'clock last night completely wrecked the second floor of the seven-story brick building of Eimer & Amend, manufacturers of and dealers in drugs and druggists' supplies, at 205, 207, 209, and 211 Third Avenue, at the corner of Eighteenth Street. The explosion was followed by fire that almost totally destroyed the contents of the entire building and seriously damaged the structure itself. Owing to the large amount of inflammable material in the building, the fire was one of the most threatening and dangerous that has occurred in this city in many months.

The explosion, which started the fire, took place in the southwest corner of the second floor, in which were stored hundreds of gallons of explosive chemicals of every description. No one was on the floor at the time, but, on the floor below, in the retail department, were B. G. Amend, one of the proprietors, five prescription clerks, the night watchman, who was just going on duty, and a number of customers. The store was about being closed for the night when these persons were almost thrown from their feet by a shock like that of an earthquake, which was followed instantly by a tremendous intonation. A shower of glass from almost every window of the second floor, on both the Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street sides, was hurled with such force that in many instances windows across the street were shattered by the flying glass. In other places the pieces of the heavy plate-glass windows and of bottles and jars struck the brick walls, leaving perceptible indentations.

By wonderful good fortune, not one of the hundreds of pedestrians on the streets at that hour, as far as could be learned, was injured, but the explosion created great excitement and terror in the neighborhood. Instantly great tongues of flame poured from the windows, reaching half way across the street and lighting up the neighborhood for several blocks around.

Three Alarms in Succession.

These were followed by volumes of overpowering smoke, which shut out the light entirely. Thousands of people, the majority of whom were women, ran screaming from the adjoining buildings and away from the scene. They were met by a crowd drawn from every direction by the sound of the explosion. The wildest confusion resulted. An alarm was turned in from the interior of the building, and Policeman Thomas Garry of the East Twenty-second Street Station, duplicated it.

The arrival of the first fire engines was instantly followed by a second and third alarm. To save the contents of the second floor was out of the question. It already resembled a white-hot furnace, and the flames, through a series of dumb-waiter shafts in the forward part of the building, had skipped the second and third floors, containing the patent medicine and drug departments, and had begun to eat their way into the fifth and sixth floors, which constitute the shipping department and which were filled with packing cases, straw, and other inflammable material.

The firemen battled with the flames from the elevated railroad trestle and the tops of the surrounding buildings, but the fight was made very difficult by the fact that the burning building towered far above the surrounding structures. For one hour tons of water were thrown into the blazing building every minute by the engines, and from a giant water tower which had been brought into use. But no perceptible effect resulted, and a fourth alarm was sent in.

The responding engines were delayed many minutes in reaching the scene by the tremendous crowds of holiday sightseers who had been attracted to the fire by the explosion. The reserves of the Twenty-first, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Police Precincts were for a time utterly unable to cope with the numbers, and the firemen had to literally fight their way through.

At 10:30 o'clock, when the fire was thought to be coming under control, the firemen and spectators were startled by a second and a third explosion almost as terrific as the first. These occurred in the laboratories on the seventh floor, in which was stored a large stock of glycerine and ammonia. The horses of the Fire Department were almost stampeded by the noise, and the thousands of spectators melted away in a mad rush for safety.

Many were cut by the descending shower of glass. These explosions were followed by a great outburst of flame, and burning liquids ran down, feeding the fire, where it had not completed its work of destruction on the third and fourth floors.

Attacking from the Rear.

The firemen directed their greatest efforts from the buildings at the rear of the burning structure. The fire had not eaten its way back to the rear of every floor, and now the firemen got a foothold and fought their way right into the teeth of the flames from spots which might be blown to atoms at any moment.

Foreman Charles Leeds of Engine 19 was overcome by the fumes of drugs and had to be assisted to the ground by his companions. He was revived and climbed back to his perilous position.

Otto Seifert of 345 Fifth Street, while carrying water to the firemen on the elevated road, fell and fractured his knee. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. A dozen firemen were cut by flying glass.

After two hours of splendid work on the part of the firemen, Chief Bonner announced that the flames were under control. The contents of nearly every floor above the first had been almost entirely consumed.

No cause could be given for the explosion other than the action of the excessive heat of the last few days on the chemicals stored on the second floor. No one had been on that floor since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The building, a splendid, supposedly fire-proof structure of brick, was completed in February, 1887.

The damage to the building is placed at $25,000. The loss of stock will amount to $100,000 or more. Both building and contents were insured.

The excitement of the scene during the fire was increased, if anything, by four companies of volunteer firemen from Hoboken, in flaming red shirts.

They were returning from a picnic and parade in Morrisania when attracted to the blaze. They were ready for anything, but their services were not required. They frightened a number of returning pleasure seekers half to death.

Among the early arrivals at the fire was Superintendent Jno. H. Robinson of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Noticing that several firemen were having difficulty in getting a large hose up on the elevated structure, Mr. Robinson, who is a large, powerful man, volunteered his aid.

He climbed up a pillar and was clinging thereto when the hose burst. The water struck him with such force as to knock him off the pillar and he fell to the street, striking his head on the pavement and losing consciousness. A cab was called and he was taken with all haste to his home, 140 East Sixty-second Street.

BLACK IS A CANDIDATE.

Announces that He Will Fight for Renomination Till Last Vote Is Counted in Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—A conference at the Executive Chamber to-day settled all doubt as to Gov. Black's candidacy for renomination.

Soon after his arrival at the Executive Chamber to-day, for the first time since his visit to Washington, he met Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, and Charles S. Francis, editor of The Troy Times. They remained in conference for several hours, and at its conclusion it was definitely announced that Gov. Black would be a candidate for renomination until the last ballot had been counted in the convention.

Late this afternoon Senator N. N. Stranahan called at the Executive Chamber and had a two hours' conference with the Governor. This is regarded as significant, inasmuch as Senator Stranahan is mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the event of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

HURRICANE SWEEPS ST. JOSEPH.

Many Buildings Demolished and $120,000 of Damage Done.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 5.—A hurricane swept over St. Joseph at 5:30 this afternoon. Rain and hail accompanied the wind. Residences were unroofed, stacks and barns were torn down, and many buildings were utterly demolished. The St. Joseph Rolling Mills were wrecked; damage, $10,000; Carey's saloon, five other houses, and a fieldful of tents in the packing-house district were scattered to the winds. Many families were rendered homeless. The loss is placd at $120,000.

AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION.

Secretary Day Understands that Justice White Will Not Serve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The composition of the Peace Commission is not yet determined, because of Justice White's delay in accepting or declining the post offered to him by the President.

The commission will meet in Washington this week, it is expected, to confer with Mr. McKinley before he leaves on his second vacation.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—Secretary of State Day, who came here this morning from Canton, gave it as his understanding that Justice White had decided not to serve on the Peace Commission. Secretary Day said he intended to hand in his resignation on the 12th of this month.

PROTEST AGAINST USING WINE.

The W. C. T. U. Wants the Battleship Illinois Christened with Water.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The plan to christen the battleship Illinois next month by breaking a bottle of wine over the vessel, is opposed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Jessie Brown Hilton, Secretary of the Central Branch of the organization, has announced that the temperance workers all over the country will be loud in their protests.

"It is not merely a question for the National organization," said Mrs. Hilton. "It seems to me that the State workers should be particularly active in the matter. It is the Illinois—named after our own State—and we should be particularly determined in our fight against such a thing. If Kentucky, with her reputation, can christen a ship with water, Illinois ought to be able to bring about the reform without any difficulty. The Women's Christian Temperance Union will combat the plan with all its might."

MR. BAYARD SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Cooler Weather Causes an Improvement in ex-Secretary's Condition.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 5.—The condition of ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard during the night was unchanged, but this morning a slight improvement was noticeable, and for the first time for twenty-four hours he was able to recognize the members of his family. He was unconscious all day yesterday, but as the air became cooler in the early morning he revived somewhat, and returned to consciousness.

The physicians, who are in constant attendance, state that the heat has a very weakening effect upon Mr. Bayard, and his condition undergoes a rapid change for the better as soon as it becomes cooler.

BESSEMER STEEL PATENT SUIT.

Judge Buffington Dismisses the Carnegie Company's Case.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—Judge Joseph Buffington of the United States District Court handed down a decision to-day in the case of the Carnegie Steel Company vs. the Cambria Iron Company, in which an infringement of a patent for making Bessemer steel was alleged. His decision was contained in seventy-five typewritten pages. The process consists of blowing air through molten pig iron placed in a refractory lined vessel called a converter, whereby the oxygen combines and pours out the carbon and silicon.

Capt. William R. Jones, Superintendent at the Edgar Thompson Plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, improved on the patent of Sir Henry Bessemer by making the flow of metal from the furnace almost contiuuous, by the aid of ladles. He was granted Patent No. 404,411, June 4, 1889. The Carnegie Company installed the direct Bessemer process in 1882, and Andrew Carnegie said there were advantages and disadvantages in the system. All the disadvantages were overcome by the Jones system. Scores of the most expert steel makers in the country have been heard on both sides. Judge Buffington dismissed the case, saying that infringement of process, not apparatus, was charged.

Kansas Wheat for Europe.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—The Santa Fé Railroad shipped to-day from Topeka 750 tons of Kansas wheat to Galveston, where it will be shipped by water to Liverpool for European markets. This is the first grain movement of the year in Kansas. The indications are that a large portion of the Kansas crop will reach foreign markets.

Court-Martial for Kansas Soldier.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 5.—First Lieut. Guy Morrison of the Twenty-second Kansas, will be tried by court-martial Wednesday, for alleged desecration of the graves of Confederate soldiers near Thoroughfare Gap. Morrison will be defended by a Kansas lawyer, who is on his way to Camp Meade.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS KILLED IN COHOES

Trolley Car Struck by a Train Going at Full Speed.

SEVENTEEN HURT, TEN MAY DIE

Car Contained a Merry Party Returning from a Labor Day Picnic.

Smashed to Splinters and Hurled with Passengers into the Air—Accident Occurred at Delaware and Hudson Grade Crossing.

COHOES, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A terrible disaster occurred in this city to-night. Shortly before 8 o'clock a trolley car of the Troy City Railroad Company was struck by the night boat special of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at a crossing at the west end of the Hudson River bridge, which connects this city with Lansingburg, and its load of human freight was hurled into the air.

Eighteen of the thirty-five passengers are dead, and at least ten of the remainder will die.

The passengers on the train were badly shaken up, but none was injured.

The following dead bodies have so far been identified:

The Identified Dead.

BARNEY, EDWARD, of Cohoes.
CAMPAUX, ARCHIE, of Cohoes.
CRAVEN, MRS. JOHN, of Cohoes.
CRAVEN, MISS KITTIE, of Cohoes.
McELROY, MRS. ELIZA, of Cohoes.
SENZ, JOSEPH, of Cohoes.
SWETT, NELLIE, fifteen years of age, of Cohoes.
TEMPLE, JAMES, of Lansingburg.

The Injured.

Among the injured were the following:

ANKERS, GEORGE, of Cohoes; injured internally.
DEWEY, Mrs. IRA, of Cohoes; head crushed.
DEVASHIRE, EMMA, of Cohoes; skull crushed.
LIZENNESES, Mrs., of Cohoes; collarbone fractured and several ribs broken. She had a baby in her arms that was crushed and will die.
broken.
SHAW, ISAAC, of Cohoes; skull fractured.
SUHTCLIFF, JOHN W., of Cohoes; head
McELROY, Miss LIZZIE, of Cohoes; leg cut and ribs broken.
TEMPLE, Mrs. JAMES, of Lansingburg; jaw fractured and internal injuries.

The cars entering the city from Lansingburg this evening were crowded with passengers returning from a Labor Day picnic at Rensselaer Park, a pleasure resort near Troy. The one that was wrecked came over the bridge about 7:35 o'clock, laden with a merry party.

The crossing where the accident occurred is at grade. Four tracks of the Delaware and Hudson Road, which runs north and south at this point, cross the two tracks of the trolley road. Owing to the frequent passage of trains it has been the rule for each motor car conductor to stop his car and go forward to observe the railroad tracks and signal his car to proceed if no trains were in sight. It cannot be ascertained whether that rule was complied with on this occasion, for all events prior to the crash are forgotten by those who were in it.

The car was struck directly in the centre by the engine of the train, which was going at full speed. The accident came without the slightest warning. The car was upon the tracks before the train loomed in sight, and no power on earth could save it. The motorman evidently saw the train approaching as he reached the track, for he vainly tried to stop.

With a crash that startled the neighborhood for blocks from the scene of the disaster, the engine crashed into the trolley car, smashing it in half and hurling both sections into the air in splinters. Every passenger in the fore part of the car was killed, as was also the motorman.

A Sickening Spectacle.

The sight was horrible. Mangled bodies were scattered around the crossing and some headless and limbless trunks were found fifty feet away. The pilot of the engine was smashed and amid its wreckage were the maimed corpses of two women. The shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying were heartrending.

The news quickly spread through the town, and soon half the population had crowded to the scene. Many were wild with fear or grief and made frantic efforts to discover whether their relatives or friends were among the victims.

The injured were taken to the City Hospital and to the Continental Knitting Mill, the former not having a sufficient ambulance service to care for them all. The mangled bodies were placed in boxes and taken to a neighboring mill shed. Most of the victims were residents of Cohoes, but owing to their condition some of the bodies have not been identified.

The train, immediately after the accident, proceeded to Troy. The engineer declared that he did not see the car until he was upon it. He tried to prevent the collision, he says, but his efforts were fruitless. He admits that his train was going at a very high rate of speed, and explains that he was some minutes late and was trying to make up lost time.

In consequence of the precautions usually taken by the trolley road to ascertain if the tracks are clear at this crossing, the engineers of trains have always felt safe in running by at high speed.

The engineer says that the first he knew that the car was coming was when it hove in sight at the corner of the street at which the crossing is situated. He thinks the motorman, when he saw the train was upon him, tried to get beyond the danger line, but that the grade of this crossing and the speed at which his car was going also made it impossible for him to stop in time.

Only 5 hours to Washington. Leave New York 1:00 P. M. Arrive Baltimore 5:06 P. M. Arrive Washington 6:00 P. M. "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio R. R.—Adv.

FEVER-SWEPT CAMP BLACK

Col. Byrne Traces the Cause of Disease to Farmers' Wells.

MEN WOULD DRINK FROM THEM

The Colonel Arrived Unannounced and His Inspection Showed Camp Conditions to be Perfect—136 in Hospital.

CAMP BLACK, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Twenty-seven men were taken to the hospital here to-day. Of these, twelve are probably suffering from typhoid and the remainder from malaria or slight illness. This makes 136 in the hospital, all told, of whom 80 are sick with typhoid or are developing that disease. There were no deaths to-day, but two men are very low and practically beyond hope. Nearly all of the typhoid cases come from the Two Hundred and First Regiment, and a majority of the sick have been from that regiment. It has the best camp on Hempstead Plains, being up on a hill and with good drainage.

Miss Sepley, Superintendent of the New York Hospital Training School, arrived in camp to-day with nine Red Cross nurses, making nineteen in all now in the camp. More are expected to-morrow.

Accompanied by an orderly and unannounced to the camp, Col. Byrne, Chief Surgeon of the East, descended upon the camp this morning and spent the entire day examining, questioning, and making a personal inspection of the hospitals, the camp, and the surroundings. From his searches for the cause of the typhoid outbreak, it appears wonderful that half the residents for miles around are not down with typhoid. He asserts that the fault lies, not with the camp nor with its water, but with the wells on the farms within a circle of eight miles.

Before going to the camp hospital, Col. Byrne sent his orderly to each of the regimental camps with orders for all of the Surgeons to report at once to the hospital. This order was obeyed by Surgeons Wood and Clinton of the Two Hundred and Second, Poucher and Spencer of the Two Hundred and First, and Booth of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment. While awaiting their arrival, Col. Byrne made a tour of the hospital and went carefully into the details and conversed with the men, whom he asked as to their treatment and how they were being fed and if they were in want of anything.

No Fault to Find.

He questioned the nurses and attendants and also Major Wilcox, Surgeon in Chief of the camp, and when he was through he announced that so far as the hospital was concerned he saw nothing to find fault with, but on the contrary wanted to praise the service, the location, the treatment, and the arrangement of the hospital. This over, Col. Byrne took up the sanitary arrangements of the camps and the regimental Surgeons came in for their "wigging" and all came out with flying colors.

Then came the personal inspection of the camps. That of the Two Hundred and First came in for the most inspection. The condition of the sinks, both company and kitchen, were pronounced good. The drainage system introduced since the regiments have been in camp was examined and tested, and the drinking water was tasted by the Colonel at about every hydrant he came across. The sanitary system was pronounced excellent, and the drainage system was found to be perfect and came in for commendation by Col. Byrne, who said that in a temporary camp he had never seen as good a one. The Colonel absolved the camp's officers from fault and sought elsewhere for the source of the typhoid.

Going into the history of the camp a little, Col. Byrne found that up to two weeks ago there had been a well near the camp of the Two Hundred and First, and from this the men were in the habit of drinking until the Surgeons ordered it closed. Two weeks is the period of development of typhoid germs, but Col. Byrne, while saying this threw considerable light on the outbreak, wanted to know the kind of wells used by the farmers within a few miles of the camp along the roads the soldiers were in the habit of wandering while out on leave. This brought to light the fact that a good portion of the wells were from fifteen to twenty feet deep and were loosely built. Water is plentiful at from fifteen to twenty feet under ground in this neighborhood, and a well is not often deeper.

Wells the Source of Contamination.

One of the Surgeons then related an instance of water being carried into camp from a well that could not help but be polluted. A soldier returning from leave of absence had two full canteens, and was stopped to ascertain what was in them, lest it be whisky. It was water, and the man explained that he and some of the others liked the water from a certain well, and were in the habit of getting a supply daily, one man in the combination going out every day.

The Surgeon who overheard the conversation got the soldier to show him this well. It proved to be less than twenty feet deep and within twelve feet of it was a privy vault. The doctor said a steady stream must run from the vault to the well. On inquiring at the house, he found there a woman just recovering from a severe attack of dysentery. She also had a fever, but was too far advanced toward recovery then for a diagnosis to be of any account, but the doctor said he more than suspected typhoid in a light form.

Col. Byrne in his researches found that heavy wells within eight miles of the camp were located within fifty feet of privy vaults and cow and horse stables. From these wells the soldiers have been in the habit of drinking because the water was cool.

The fact that the number of the sick are from Watertown and that typhoid is not uncommon there or in that vicinity, was suggested to Col. Byrne. He replied the men had been too long away from home to suffer from home influences and that the fault lay neither at their homes nor in the camp, but in the wells in the country about the camp. The water supplied the troops was pure and excellent, and if the men drank only that there would have been no trouble.

Col. Byrne vetoed the suggestion that friends and relatives should take typhoid fever patients away from the camp if they wanted to, unless in exceptional cases where the patients would be properly treated for typhoid, and where men were being removed to hospitals. The sick had a better chance of recovery in the hospital at the camp than at their own homes, and there was less danger of a spread of the disease. Major Wilcox, he said, had grown old in the army, and knew how to treat such things, and there need be no fear.

As to the outbreak of malaria, Col. Byrne found it light, although the cases were numerous. He and Major Wilcox wanted to know where in the United States there was a spot where malaria did not exist to a greater or less degree.

Where Beer Is Preferable.

On leaving, Col. Byrne instructed the Surgeons to impress on all the men the necessity of drinking no well water during the remainder of their stay here. They might drink the camp supply from the pipes, and all they wanted of that, but none from the wells on the farms. It was suggested that this would cause the men to drink beer while away from camp. Col. Byrne smiled at this and one of the Surgeons remarked:

"A drunk lasts only a few hours, and at the worst it is only ten days in the guardhouse and a week's pay, while typhoid lasts weeks, and often means forever in the grave."

Col. Schuyler has received marching orders, and anticipates breaking camp with his three regiments and three batteries by Thursday or Friday. The preparations for departure will begin at once. The feeling among the men over the order to move is, of course, mixed, for many wanted to be discharged, while others are overjoyed because they are to remain in service.

WILL KEEP TROOPS AWAY.

War Department to Send No More Regiments to Camp Black.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Orders have been issued by the War Department countermanding previous orders which directed New York regiments to go to Camp Black, L. I. This was on account of the epidemic of typhoid fever which has broken out at Camp Black. It is probable that the New York regiments will go to the places where they were organized.

[illegible] Black has telegraphed Health Officer [illegible], directing him to inspect Camp Black in regard to the reported outbreak of typhoid fever at that camp.

Sterilized Milk for Camp Black.

Mr. Somerville, a member of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, on Saturday last arranged with Nathan Straus to ship daily to Camp Black twenty ten-gallon cans of sterilized milk. It was discovered yesterday, however, that unless the milk is consumed within two hours after it leaves the laboratory it becomes soured and likely to be poisonous. Owing to this, the plan may have to be given up, as it is almost impossible to get it to the camp within two hours.

PREPARING FOR MUSTER-OUT.

First New Jersey Expects to Leave the Service on Oct. 3.

CAMP VOORHEES, N. J., Sept. 5.—The men and all the officers of the different companies of the First New Jersey remaining in camp this morning attacked the preliminary work of getting things ready for the muster-out, which is expected to be held on Oct. 3. The men on furlough will return to the camp on Sunday, when those now here will be allowed to go home, and others who have enjoyed considerable leave while the regiment was at Camp Alger, will be assigned to aid in preparing for the muster-out.

The First's men who are on furlough went home almost broke, as the Paymaster is long overdue. One Captain on Saturday night borrowed $100 from a friend who came to camp to see him, and before his seventy-five men went away he gave each a share of the amount.

A considerable number of the men of the Fourth and quite a number of the officers are averse to doing police duty in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and want to get out. Two Captains have resigned. Their places can be easily filled, as a number of the officers of the First want the places. Many of the First's men are also taken with soldier's life, and announce that they will volunteer for the Fourth to fill vacancies if any are to be found.

The men of the First, when questioned as to why they had not been sick and why they had not had a large number of deaths as did the Sixty-fifth New York and Seventh Ohio, their brigaded regiments and camp-mates at Camp Alger, say they were the most policed regiment in camp, and that while things were at their worst at Camp Alger, it sometimes took a whole battalion to do the police work enforced by Col. Campbell and Surgeon Allers. They say other regiments laughed at them for the immense amount of work they were compelled to do, and they did not like the work, but before they got away they saw the result, as their brigaded regiments were thinned by sickness and death, while they seemed almost unscathed. The regiment is in fine health, everything considered, and does not appear to have suffered much. About the only thing the men complain of is the fact that the Paymaster has been so dilatory.

Gen. Plume to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Plume, temporarily in command of the troops at Camp Alger, Va., will be detached from that duty on the return of Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, within the next few days, and ordered to his home in New Jersey, where he will be honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. Gen. Plume was Major General of the National Guard of New Jersey, and entered the volunteer service of the Government in June last, serving most of the time with the Second Corps, under Gen. Graham. The action of the War Department in mustering him out of the service was taken at his own request.

CARING FOR BAY STATE MEN.

Gov. Wolcott Asks the President to See that Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers Do Not Suffer.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Gov. Wolcott's mail is being daily augmented by anxious inquiries as to the condition of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, now in Puerto Rico. In his desire to have the members of the Sixth receive the best of attention he sent the following telegram to-day to President McKinley:

> The pitiable condition in which the Second and Ninth Massachusetts Regiments have returned from their arduous and gallant service in Cuba has naturally caused a profound sense of solicitude regarding the Sixth Regiment, now in Puerto Rico. My own feelings are deeply concerned, and I am besought by personal letters and by the authorities of cities to ask for the prompt return and muster out of this regiment. I have felt it my duty to decline to comply with this request so long as the National Government required their services.
>
> The splendid patriotism which prompted their voluntary enlistment will sustain them in any peril or hardship they may be called on to endure. But the lives of her sons are precious in the eyes of the Commonwealth, as I am well assured they are to you, to whom the fortunes of our army have been competently intrusted, and I have the honor to urgently request that whenever in camp, in garrison, or on transports, these lives may be tenderly guarded by every precaution in clothing, food, and medical attendance which science may suggest.
>
> To this end no effort can be too great, and no expenditure too lavish. The Commonwealth, through its constituted authorities and through the contributions of its patriotic citizens, ably administered by the Volunteer Aid Association, will consider it a privilege to be permitted, with money or supplies, to aid the efforts which the National Government is making to render its service less perilous to the lives and health of its gallant soldiers.

Gov. Wolcott to-day received the following telegram from Col. Roger Morgan of his staff, who is now at Montauk, L. I.:

> The Ninth Regiment does not wish to exchange this camp for South Framingham. Gen. Wheeler does not think it best. If anything is being done to get them home now, should advise postponement.

Upon receipt of this telegram Gov. Wolcott wired Major Gen. Wheeler as follows:

> Have received telegram from Col. Morgan of my staff, dated Montauk, Sept. 5, stating that the Ninth Regiment does not wish to exchange that camp for South Framingham, and that Gen. Wheeler does not think it best. I desire only the welfare of the regiment, and that I be kept advised of its condition and movements.

Gov. Wolcott sent the following letter to Col. Frank L. Locke, a member of his staff:

> You are hereby instructed, as my personal representative, to visit at your earliest convenience the several cities and towns which furnished companies to the Second Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, to confer with the officers of such companies regarding the condition and needs of the enlisted men of their several commands, especially as regards medical attendance and nursing, clothing, and diet. You will strive to ascertain in detail from such officers, through personal intercourse with the men, and with municipal authorities, physicians, and others, what may be needed to promote, to the utmost, the comfort of the men of this gallant regiment during the period of convalescence and to hasten their restoration to vigorous health.

RELIC HUNTERS DISAPPOINTED.

Copies of Safe Conduct for Ships with Spanish Prisoners All Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—When the Government entered into a contract for the transportation of the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago, there was prepared for the various ships to be engaged in that duty a safe conduct. This document was prepared in the War Department and signed by the President and counter-signed by Mr. Day, as Secretary of State. Twelve of these instruments were prepared and signed, but were not used, as the safe conduct was granted by cable messages through the State Department.

Great efforts have been made by those who knew of their existence to secure copies of the document. Documents of an official character with the autograph of the President and Secretary of State, together with the Great Seal of the United States, are not at any time easy to obtain, and it is believed that these particular specimens will possess considerable historical value. All of them have now been distributed.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH AT BUFFALO.

Dense Crowds Cheered the Regiment On Its Arrival.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Labor Day was a gala day in Buffalo. The labor organizations first turned out in parade, in which it is estimated 8,000 men participated. In the meantime the first section of the train bearing the Sixty-fifth Regiment from Camp Alger had arrived at the New York Central station, having been turned over to the Central by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Canandaigua. The three sections following came in shortly afterward.

The last column of the labor parade had scarcely passed when the head of the column escorting the Sixty-fifth turned into Main Street, and passed slowly between dense masses of wildly cheering people and handsomely decorated stores.

The regiment brought thirty invalids with them, eleven of whom went to their homes and the others to hospitals. None of them is seriously ill.

SENT HOME WITH TYPHOID

Dr. Thompson Says Soldiers with the Dread Disease Are Shipped from the Camps.

MANY IN THE CITY HOSPITALS

Infallible Tests Show that They Are in Advanced Stages of Their Illness—"A National Disgrace"—The General Danger.

The insidious inroads of typhoid fever among the troops at the various army camps, caused by the utter lack of precaution against the spread of the disease from the hospitals of the general camps, was shown in a startling report made yesterday by Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, visiting physician at the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals, which, like every general hospital in New York, are filled to overflowing owing to the influx of sick soldiers. Dr. Thompson, who is a recognized authority on typhoid fever, has visited Camp Wikoff and his observations upon the pitiful incompetency displayed in the sanitation of the camp, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, caused him to cut short his vacation in order to investigate the cases of the supposedly well men who were sent from the camp on furlough and who were picked up and taken to the hospitals here. As a result of his first day's investigation he announced last evening that he had found seventeen dangerous cases of typhoid fever among soldiers in the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals alone, and only a small percentage of the cases in Bellevue have been diagnosed.

"These were not men who had been discharged as convalescents," said Dr. Thompson, "but were those who had been granted furloughs and were sent away from the camp as well men. They had never been in the camp hospital, but had, instead, been allowed to mingle with their fellows throughout the camp, spreading the disease on every side. Their presence here shows that the camps at Montauk Point and Chickamauga are veritable pest holes, where hundreds of men, dangerously ill with typhoid, are staggering about their tents without even a dose of medicine.

Diagnoses Most Careful.

"The diagnosis of each of the cases of typhoid found in the two hospitals mentioned, is based on observations of the rose rash, excessive temperature, enlarged spleen, the widal reaction, and other symptoms and tests not seen in typhoid fever developments before the first part of the second week; showing that in every case the men, at the time they were sent away from the camps, were suffering from the disease in a well-developed form. In the search for these cases in the hospital I examined many cases of malarial fever, in some of which there were similarly high temperatures, but typhoid fever has special symptoms not to be mistaken. The rose rash is a unique symptom of the disease, and the widal reaction is absolutely infallible."

The widal test, it may be mentioned, is a recent diagnostic test, consisting of the observation with the microscope of the peculiar reaction of a drop of blood from a typhoid fever patient upon a solution containing typhoid fever germs.

"The rose rash never develops before the sixth or seventh day of the disease," continued Dr. Thompson, "and the widal reaction is unattainable before the fifth day, and in many cases not before the ninth day. In the city hospitals we regard typhoid fever cases as among the most serious coming to the institutions, and as requiring in treatment absolute rest, carefully restricted diet, and cold bathing many times a day. I'm sure that never before in the history of medicine has there been anything equaling the treatment of typhoid fever by 1,000 mile railway journeys, the men eating anything that an inflamed and deranged stomach may suggest, and without even the sight of a physician or nurse.

"I do not speak now of the hospital accommodations at the camps. I think the doctors and nurses at Camp Wikoff, at least, are doing their very best in the hospitals, but to send men away from the camp on furloughs of from ten to thirty days who are suffering from a disease that never runs its course in less than six weeks is a National disgrace and must be felt keenly by the entire medical profession."

Here is Dr. Thompson's report of his personal investigation yesterday among the sufferers under his charge. He took the names of the men and such other information as they were able to give. The initials above are given here, the full names being withheld for various reasons. The diagnoses are vouched for by Dr. Thompson and confirmed by other physicians. The report tells its own story:

Presbyterian Hospital.

R. P. O'L.—Twelfth United States Infantry; received Aug. 30; temperature on admission, 105; pulse, 128; shipped direct from quarters at Camp Wikoff to New York on one month furlough.

WILLIAM D.—Sixth United States Cavalry; received Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 104.8; well-marked rose rash, &c.; shipped from Camp Wikoff for Philadelphia on thirty days furlough; rode his horse between camp and train, between two and three miles; nearly fell off his horse before arrival; asked why he didn't go to the camp hospital, said there were too many dying there; food on train, biscuits.

O. L.—Thirty-third Michigan; admitted Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 105; shipped from quarters at Camp Wikoff for Michigan with his regiment; ate bananas on the train.

CHARLES H.—Thirty-fourth Michigan; admitted Sept. 2; temperature two days later, 106; shipped from Camp Wikoff with his regiment for Michigan; picked up at Long Island City.

LOUIS E.—Thirty-fourth Michigan; admitted Sept. 4; temperature on admission, 104.2; abundant rose rash, &c.; shipped from the camp with his regiment for Michigan; picked up in Long Island City; had refused to go to the camp hospital.

A. M.—Thirty-fourth Michigan; admitted Sept. 3; temperature on admission, 104.8; had been ill six weeks; had refused to go to the camp hospital; shipped from quarters at Camp Wikoff with his regiment for Michigan.

H. S.—Tenth United States Infantry; received Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 104.5; pulse, 108; had refused to go to the camp hospital; was shipped from his quarters at Camp Wikoff for Virginia on furlough; walked part of the way from camp to train.

R.—Thirty-third Michigan; admitted Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 105.5; pulse, 108; delirious.

C. L.—Twelfth New York; received Aug. 27; temperature on admission, 102.6; abundant rose rash; shipped from Chickamauga to New York.

NORMAN, P.—Thirty-fourth Michigan; received Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 105.5; had been on "sick call" in the general camp and had been given medicine; shipped from quarters at Camp Wikoff with his regiment for Michigan; picked up in Long Island City; referring to railroad trip, said: "That ride just done me up."

W. VAN F.—Seventy-first New York; admitted Aug. 20; temperature on admission, 103.5; pulse, 112; respirations, 30; had refused to enter camp hospital; shipped direct from quarters for New York; said a lady gave him some milk on the train; walked into the Presbyterian Hospital.

WILLIAM H. F.—Seventy-first New York; admitted Sept. 2; temperature on admission, 104.5; shipped from quarters at Camp Wikoff to New York.

GEORGE B.—Twelfth New York; admitted Aug. 27; temperature on admission, 104; shipped from Chickamauga to New York, having been ten weeks in the camp hospital.

WILLIAM B.—Admitted Aug. 27; temperature on admission, 102.8; sent from Chickamauga to New York on one month furlough; in third or fourth week of disease, unquestionably; said he had been one week in the regular hospital at Chickamauga.

Bellevue.

JAMES E.—Tenth United States Infantry; admitted Aug. 31; temperature on admission, 105; shipped from quarters at Camp Wikoff for Rochester on ten days' furlough; walked from camp to train about two miles; fed before starting; no food on train.

C. B.—Thirty-third Michigan; admitted Aug. 31; temperature on admission, 105.2; abundant rose rash; shipped direct from quarters at Camp Wikoff for Michigan on thirty days' furlough; walked a mile to the train; had no food on the train.

GEORGE M. D.—Ninth New York; admitted Aug. 24; temperature on admission, 105; abundant rose rash, &c.; shipped from Chickamauga to New York on thirty days' furlough; food on train mainly steak and eggs.

Speaking of the report, Dr. Thompson said that steak and eggs mentioned in the last case on the list were about as injurious as any articles that could be named for a man suffering with typhoid fever. At some stages of the disease, he said, the stomach craved various dishes which had the most deadly effects, which made the cases of the men all the more pitiful.

"A typhoid patient," said he, "is about the most helpless of patients when it comes to looking out for himself, and should be constantly under the care of a nurse. Instead, hundreds of these poor fellows are wandering about the camps or the country at large, racked with fever, with absolutely no attention, and also spreading the dread disease wherever they go. There must be hundreds of cases in the ranks at Montauk Point alone. Typhoid progresses slowly. The temperature gradually rises from less than 100 degrees. It is well developed at 104 degrees, and 105 is dangerous; so that the cases cited by me did not develop during the trip from Montauk Point to this city."

TRANSFER OF REGULARS.

Those at Montauk, Except the Sixth Cavalry, Are Ordered to Various Points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The following order has been issued in execution of the War Department's determination to remove the regular army troops from Montauk to Eastern and Middle State points:

I. Cavalry—The Third Cavalry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the East, to be stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

Third Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of Dakota, to be stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Fourth Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the Lakes, to be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Ninth Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the East, to be stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Thirteenth Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the East; headquarters and Companies A, C, G, and H to be stationed at Fort Porter, N. Y.; Companies B, D, and F to be stationed at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and Company E at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Seventeenth Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the Lakes, to be stationed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Twentieth Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the Missouri, to be stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Twenty-first Infantry from Montauk Point, N. Y., to the Department of the East, to be stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

II. The designations of the particular field officers and batteries for posts to be garrisoned by the artillery will be made by the commanding Generals of the departments in which they are to serve, except that the battery for the Department of the Lakes will be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

III. Commanding Generals of departments and camps will, by concerted action, arrange for and give such additional directions as may be necessary, and order further details with due regard to economy and the welfare of officers and men.

IV. The transportation required by this order will be furnished by the Quartermaster's department and the Subsistence Department will take timely measures to provide the necessary travel, rations, and coffee money.

V. Commanding officers of regiments, troops, and batteries affected by this order will telegraph the date of departure to the commanding General of the department to which they are assigned and will also telegraph to this office the hour of their departure and arrival.

The Sixth Cavalry will not be affected by the general order for the transfer of all regular troops at Montauk to their regular stations. It was found necessary to make an exception in the case of the Sixth Cavalry, for the reason that most of their quarters at Fort Myer, Va., are temporarily in use as a hospital for the treatment of sick volunteer troops.

THREE DEATHS AT CAMP MEADE.

Many Cases of Fever in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Battalion.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 5.—Three deaths occurred to-day at Camp Meade. Private John N. Caffrey, Company G, Ninth Massachusetts, died in the Second Division hospital of intestinal trouble, and Private Andrew Schroff, Company D, Fourth Missouri, and Private John Murray, Company G, Third Missouri, in the Red Cross hospital of typhoid fever.

There are twenty-eight cases of fever in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Battalion, contracted at Chickamauga, and the hospital surgeons are unable to determine whether it is typhoid or malarial.

DEATH OF CORP. EVERETT.

Robert Gordon Everett, seventeen years old, a Corporal in the Seventy-first Regiment, died at his home in the Dalkeith Apartment House, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, last night.

Young Everett at the time the war broke out was a member of the Second Battery, but when the battery was not called out he joined the Seventy-first. He was in all the fighting about Santiago, and during the last day's battle he acted with such bravery on the staff of Major Keck that he was highly complimented. After the battle he was stricken with yellow fever, from which, however, he recovered. He was later taken with malaria, and in that condition reached the camp at Montauk. He was on the road to recovery when he was stricken with pneumonia.

On Thursday, Aug. 25, he was taken home, where he slowly sank until his death from exhaustion. He was an only son.

TWO MORE PRIVATES DIE.

Private Eric Adler, Company B, Seventh Infantry, died yesterday afternoon in Hudson Street Hospital from typhoid fever.

Peter Peterson, Company C, Third Infantry, died yesterday at Brooklyn Hospital of dysentery. Peterson had been very ill, but was thought to be convalescent, and was sitting in a chair at the hospital at the time of his death.

Surgeon Major Appel of the Army Building has issued a special request that the hospitals inform him promptly of discharges and deaths. The hospitals, he says, have been dilatory in this respect.

Death of Daniel A. Reynolds.

Daniel A. Reynolds of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, who died and was buried at sea from the Roumania, the transport which arrived at Montauk, Sunday, lived with his father, Theodore W. Reynolds, at 96 Sixth Avenue. He was twenty-seven years old and had been four years in the regiment. He had been a bookkeeper for a window shades concern in Canal Street. He was an enthusiastic soldier and got away with his regiment by deceiving the Surgeons who examined him. He had an affection of the eyes which made him wear glasses. He took them off before going before the examining Surgeons, and they didn't learn about his weak eyes. Encouraging news from him had been received by his parents, and the news of his death was entirely unexpected by them.

Deaths at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 5.—The following deaths are reported to-day at Camp Thomas: Connelly L. Smith, private, Company B, Second Missouri; W. D. Denison, private, Company H, First Arkansas; E. E. Walker, private, Company L, First Mississippi; Frank Draper, Sergeant, Company M, Eighth Massachusetts; J. C. Floyd, private, Company K, Second Kentucky.

Death of Private O'Brien.

Thomas J. O'Brien, a private of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, who died Saturday night at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, will be buried in Calvary Cemetery. Miss Lizzie Scanlon, to whom O'Brien was engaged, made this request yesterday of Capt. Rafferty, who is to have charge of the funeral, and he readily granted it. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

Private Olena Succumbs to Fever.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Private Edgar J. Olena of the Second New York Volunteers died at his home here to-day of fever contracted while in camp at Fernandina, Fla.

Funeral of Private Duffy.

Funeral services over the remains of Private Nicholas H. Duffy, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, were held yesterday morning in the Church of the Epiphany. Private Duffy died in Fernandina a week ago of typhoid fever contracted in camp, and his remains were brought to the home of his parents on East Twentieth Street, Sunday afternoon, from which they were taken to the church yesterday morning. Owing to the fact that a number of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who were in this city on furlough, had to return to camp yesterday, there was a slim attendance of soldiers at the funeral. Solemn mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Donovan, assistant priest of the Church of the Epiphany, assisted by the regular church choir.

The casket was covered with an American flag. There were flowers from the members of his company and from personal friends. Father Donovan made a few remarks about the patriotism which prompted the deceased to volunteer in the service of his country, and lamented the fate which had overtaken him. The body was interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Funeral of Private Quevedo.

Another member of the gallant Seventy-first Regiment was laid at rest yesterday. He was Richard C. Quevedo of Company I, who died at his late home, 316 East Fifty-seventh Street, last Saturday. The public burial ceremonies were held in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in East Fifty-fifth Street. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Dunn. When the war broke out Quevedo was a student at the College of the City of New York. He was a Cuban by birth, and enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment. The funeral was largely attended. Several hundred persons, most of them personal friends of the soldier, gathered at the home of the Quevedos before the regular burial services at the church. At 2 o'clock the funeral cortege started for the church. A detail of men from the regiment acted as a military escort. The casket was all white. Quevedo was dressed in his uniform, and his big military hat lay on his breast. Draped over the coffin was an American flag.

After the services at the church were concluded, the body was taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. A salute of three guns was fired, after which the bugler sounded taps, and the sad ceremonies were concluded.

New Jersey Soldier's Funeral.

The funeral of Private William S. Jacobus of Company E, First New Jersey Volunteers, who died Friday in Philadelphia from typhoid pneumonia, while on his way home from Camp Alger, was held yesterday at Newark, N. J. Six privates of the company acted as pall bearers, and about 200 men from the other companies turned out without arms. The regiment is now home on furlough, pending muster out.

Surgeon Major Oswald Out Again.

Surgeon Major Oswald of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who has been ill at his home, 146 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, has recovered and will join his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., to-morrow.

Gen. Lawton's Sick Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Following is Gen. Lawton's report of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago, received by the War Department to-day: Total sick, 240; total fever, 185; total new cases fever, 12; total returned to duty, 17. Deaths: John D. Michaell, private, Company F, Eighth Ohio, malarial remittent fever; William Manley, private, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, typhoid fever; Charles Johnson, civilian, congestion of the brain.

More Cots for Camp Wikoff.

Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, in charge of the Medical Supply Depot at the Army Building, has received an order for 500 more cots for Camp Wikoff. More than 3,300 cots have been already sent there from this depot.

Fishkill Honors Private Watson.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Private Martin Watson of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, had a rousing reception on his arrival at his home at Fishkill Landing to-night, when the New York Central and Hudson River train, on which he came, entered the station. About the entire population of the twin villages of Matteawan and Fishkill were gathered at the station to greet him. The young soldier was paraded about the village in a carriage, headed by a band and delegations from the local Fire Department, citizens of the town also taking part in the procession, after which followed a banquet at Private Watson's home.

Sick Soldiers Not Removed.

One hundred men from Camp Wikoff were to have been brought yesterday to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. The hospital made every preparation, and everything was in readiness for the prompt removal of the men to the building. Early in the morning Dr. Daniel Fitzsimmons and Dr. John A. Lee of the hospital staff, left for Camp Wikoff, accompanied by several trained nurses and assistants, to bring the soldiers to Brooklyn. One hundred cots were taken along. When the doctors arrived at Camp Wikoff they found that the army Surgeons had changed their minds. The men were not removed.

THE WORK OF THE MERCHANTS.

An Appeal Now Made for Funds to Buy Ice for Montauk.

The Merchants' Association has received a general report from its representative who went to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, to distribute the second boatload of supplies for the sick regular soldiers in camp. The supplies were a godsend to several thousand men. In many cases strong men broke down and cried from joy, and in several instances the surgeons themselves said that this had made them happier than anything that had occurred in their experience since the war began, in that they were going to be able to supply their suffering men with things so much needed.

"The camp itself," said W. R. Corwine, who was in charge of the shipment, "is in a much better condition than it was a week ago. A great many sick have been sent away from the hospitals to hospitals in New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, Boston, and other places, and the work done by the relief associations has been productive of good results. The men are far more cheerful than they were, and the visit of the President had a good effect upon those who were ill. There are still, however, many cases of suffering, and many evils which ought to have been remedied long ago. Transportation facilities on the island are sadly insufficient.

"What is needed most now is ice. The Government has ordered ice freely enough, but the railroad transportation is inadequate, as is the transportation on the island. I have reported this to William F. King, our President, and he has ordered that a barge of ice be sent up and anchored in the bay. The principal surgeon suggested this to me as being the best way in which the ice could be protected and drawn on as required from day to day.

"The amount of money received has all been expended in this good work, and further contributions for ice will be acceptable. As soon as the remainder of the committee returns from the camp a detailed statement will be made up and sent to all persons who contributed, so that they may see just what was done with their money and their goods. The ice is required as soon as possible."

ALGER ORDERS INVESTIGATION.

Inquiry to be Made Regarding the Death of Private Parrett.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Secretary Alger sent the following order to Montauk Point to-day:

"The Commanding General, Montauk, N. Y.:

"The New York World of about 28th ultimo published a statement of the death of Private Hugh Parrett of the Eighth regulars, in which it is charged that when he begged of Dr. —— to take him to the hospital the doctor notified him that the hospital was for sick men, and it is reported that Parrett died that night. This account is sent me by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, who says there is great indignation in his community over the case, and, if it is as reported, there should be. I wish an inquiry immediately instituted to find out about this matter and report made to me. I understand one Sergt. Rich of same company or regiment is under arrest for having complained of this matter. I have heard much of the neglect of the men, much of which no doubt is fictitious, but if there is any foundation for this statement, or if there are any men ill in the regulars in their tents there who are not provided for, I wish to know the reason why, and at once; also the names of the officers in command of the regiment and company in each case.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

THE EIGHTH COMING HOME.

New York Regiment Will Leave Chickamauga To-day.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 5.—Removals of troops at Chickamauga are now being made rapidly. The four Ohio batteries left for Columbus to be mustered out this morning, and the Third Tennessee broke camp and left for Anniston, Ala., this afternoon. Gen. L. W. Colby, commanding the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, with his staff, left for Anniston this morning.

The Eighth New York completed its preparations for departure, and will move to-morrow morning. The First Mississippi is to go home to-morrow. The Sixth Regiment United States Volunteers, which is to be the only one left at Chickamauga, will move camp to-morrow and secure better quarters for its long stay.

BRYAN'S REGIMENT TO STAY.

Cannot Be Mustered Out, Nebraska's Quota Having Been Fixed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—No request has been received at the War Department for the immediate muster out of Col. Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska.

It is also said that if such a request were made it could not be complied with because the quota for Nebraska to be mustered out has been fixed.

WORK OF THE WAR RELIEF

Twenty Beds at the Tarrytown Hospital Set Aside for Soldiers.

OFFER MADE TO MISS GOULD

A Californian the First Patient—Soldiers to be Temporarily Cared For in Boarding and Lodging Houses.

Twenty vacant beds in the Tarrytown hospital have been placed in charge of the Women's National War Relief Association, to be used in caring for sick soldiers. The offer was made to Miss Helen Gould, Secretary of the Idvington Auxiliary and also Assistant Director General of the Central Association. It was accepted, and the first patient was sent there yesterday—A. L. Kohn of California, a member of a volunteer company of Washington, D. C.

Kohn went to the headquarters of the association at the Windsor Hotel, and upon making known the fact that he was ill of fever, was sent at once to the Tarrytown hospital. Other patients will be sent there as the exigencies of the situation demand. They will be cared for by the Women's National War Relief Association, which will provide them with all creature comforts and nurses when needed. It was this arrangement which caused the report that Miss Gould had converted her home at Tarrytown into a temporary hospital.

The scope of the association's work is being further enlarged after the manner of the several organizations that look after the needs of men arriving in this city from Montauk.

A canvassing committee was yesterday put to work among the boarding and lodging houses to prepare a directory of places where men can be accommodated during their brief stay in this city. The association will bear this expense and will also furnish the men with physicians, if a sufficient number of volunteers are obtained. The plan is to allot so many houses to each physician and let him visit all patients in houses on his list from day to day. All physicians who can give their services to this work are requested to report to the association, at the Windsor Hotel, or to Dr. A. E. Gallant of 60 West Fifty-sixth Street, who will have immediate charge of this work.

A diet kitchen is being maintained at Fort Wadsworth by the association, and delicacies are being sent down every day or two as they are needed.

The Irvington Auxiliary has $1,880 on hand, and is sending delicacies four times each week to the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island; Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, and Governors Island. It has sent several hundred suits of pajamas to the hospitals on Bedlow's and Governors Islands and to Fort Hamilton.

The regular weekly meeting of the Central Association will be held this morning.

MORE NURSES NEEDED.

Mrs. Cowden Makes a Request for Thirty-two—Twenty for Camp Black.

Mrs. Winthrop Cowden, of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, telegraphed to Dr. Anita McGhee at Washington, yesterday, asking her to supply twenty nurses for Camp Black, eight for Bedlow's Island, and four for Fort Hamilton.

With reference to her visit to Montauk Point, Mrs. Cowdin said she found the nurses now at work there needed many conveniences that should have been supplied, and that she made arrangements to furnish them. Mrs. Cowdin spent the day and night with the nurses, and said that their uncomplaining devotion to their duties deserved the highest praise. Several nurses became dissatisfied last week and left for their homes, but no particular inconvenience was suffered on account of their departure, Mrs. Cowdin said.

WHEREABOUTS OF MISS BARTON.

An Agent Says She Is Detained at Mullett Key.

In response to telegrams sent by Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, to Red Cross agents at the several Florida camps, telling them to find where Miss Clara Barton was, one reported that she was at the Ybor City Detention Camp, where she would be held for ten days, and another stated that she was at Mullen Key, where she would be delayed five days. The latter agent said that he had talked with Miss Barton, and that she said she would go to Washington as soon as released from quarantine.

Miss Barton is on the steamer Clinton, which will go to New Orleans with mules that were taken from there to Havana, to be used in distributing food in the interior of Cuba. Miss Barton said that Mr. Barton would determine whether to send the San Antonia to Havana.

A cablegram was received from Red Cross Agent Barnes yesterday saying that sickness is on the increase, and that the supplies asked for on Aug. 20 are greatly needed.

In response to a telegram from Miss Julia McKinley, a niece of President McKinley, who is at the camp at Little Springs, Ga., Stephen E. Barton yesterday wired her that nurses would be sent to that camp if she would let the society here know how many were needed.

The Red Cross Supply Committee yesterday sent to Montauk Point six portable bath tubs, and to Brooklyn Hospital twenty-five equipped cots, one case of dry goods, four cases of delicacies, and twenty-four walking canes.

ATHLETES AS SOLDIERS.

Overtraining Unfits Them for Army Life, War Department Says.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Labor Day made matters rather dull in the War Department to-day, and instead of issuing bulletins about the mustering out of troops and the transfer of privates, the office considered the utility of football and other athletic games as training for army life. It arrived at the conclusion that athletics are of little use in the making of soldiers. They do not make a man immune against yellow fever or malaria, and, besides, the athlete has a way of dropping off, quite surprising to his friends.

This grave consideration of a threadbare subject resulted in the posting of a bulletin in connection with the recent death of Lieut. Lucian Stacy of the Twentieth Regiment of Regular Infantry, who was an athlete. The Lieutenant fought gallantly in all the battles about Santiago, but contracted Cuban fever, returned to his home at Gorghan, Me., and died. Hundreds of men have died like him, with even less respite, but the case of an athlete arouses the concern of the War Department. The bulletin reads:

"Lieut. Stacy was one of the most celebrated football players on the West Point team. It has been a subject of remark that many of the highly trained athletes and football players of the army succumb in service as quickly, if not more so, than others. Many of the young men who appeared for examination recently for appointment from civil life and failed to pass the physical examination, are reputed, persistently so by their friends, as being the most celebrated athletes of their various colleges. It would appear from this that the best preparation for service in the field is not always on the athletic grounds, particularly where it is carried to excess."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:05 A. M.—323 East Seventy-second Street; Frank Brann; damage, $25.

12:40 A. M.—636 Sixth Avenue; unknown; damage, $5.

5:00 P. M.—248 Monroe Street; Morris Kreger; damage slight.

6:40 P. M.—866 Second Avenue; John Russ; damage, $10.

7:40 P. M.—125 East Twelfth Street; Van Tassel & Kearney; damage, $100.

7:45 P. M.—220 Eldridge Street; Peter Berkowitz; damage slight.

8:00 P. M.—17 Allen Street; H. Tedger; damage slight.

10:20 P. M.—95 East Broadway; Emma Kaufman; damage, $500.

9:30 P. M.—205-211 Third Avenue; Elmer & Amend; damage, $125,000.

B. Altman & Co.

Direct attention to their sales of Upholstery Goods and Misses' and Children's School Shoes, on Third Floor, this day.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

SICK SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

Three Men at City Institutions May Not Recover—No Fears Felt for the Other Men.

All of the soldiers who were taken to St. Mark's Hospital were reported to be doing well yesterday morning, with the exception of two. They are Privates Siegel of the Thirty-third Michigan and Davis of the Fourth United States Infantry. While, according to the house surgeon, these two men are in no immediate danger, they grew worse during Sunday night. The intense heat is making improvement slow for the fever-stricken soldiers, according to the doctors.

With but a single exception, the soldiers at St. Francis's were doing well yesterday morning. All of them passed a night of rest, and appeared bright and cheerful as possible under the circumstances. The only one at St. Francis's whose chances of recovery are not good is Roy Gallagher of Muskeegon, Mich. He is a member of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, and is nineteen years old. The boy has contracted hasty consumption, and the physicians at the hospital have but little hope for him. Gallagher's father came on from his home yesterday, and will take his son home, probably to-day.

Albert Gately, twenty-seven years old, of 71 Bolton Street, Boston, a soldier and believed to be a member of the Seventh United States Infantry, was received at Gouverneur Hospital last night in a dying condition. The man had malaria in an aggravated form, and the intense heat had also affected him. The doctors expressed the fear that he could not survive until morning. He was unable to clearly state the name of his regiment.

Private Thomas H. Seerin of Company B, Eighth District of Columbia Volunteers, suffering with malaria, was admitted to the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday afternoon. Private Charles C. Miller of Battery H, Fourth United States Artillery, ill with malaria, and George Farrell of Company I, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, with pneumonia, were also taken to the hospital. All the sick soldiers in the Presbyterian Hospital are said to be doing well.

Private Henry P. Bardshar, twenty-six years old, of Clyde, Ohio, a member of Troop A, Rough Riders, was received at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon, ill with malaria. He came in from Camp Wikoff upon the order of his commanding officer, Col. Roosevelt. Private Thomas Riedy, twenty-three years old, of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, was received into the same hospital in the afternoon. He has malaria. Every man of the fifty-three soldiers in Roosevelt is improving. Many were well enough yesterday to take short walks and call on friends.

CHARGED WITH DESERTION.

Sick Pennsylvania Soldier Is Placed Under Arrest in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Crippled with rheumatism and malaria, Private William R. Flinn, Company M, Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, has spent two nights and a day in a damp cell at the police station here and to-day was taken to Fort Sheridan under arrest as a deserter. Flinn was arrested at the request of Lieut. Elliott of the Sixth Pennsylvania. The prisoner had been two hours out of a sick bed, and was taking a walk with his mother, when detectives took him into custody.

Flinn is twenty-one years old and joined the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers at Wilkesbarre, where he was working. When his corps went to Thoroughfare Gap, Va., in August, Flinn became ill. He secured leave of absence Aug. 18 and managed to reach his home here. His furlough, expiring Aug. 26, Dr. Manier who was attending him issued certificates that the youth was too ill to return to his regiment. One certificate, the prisoner's mother claims to have sent to Col. Shaw, Acting Brigadier General, Second Army Corps; a second to Lieut. Col. Elliott, and another to Capt. Collins of Flinn's company.

COL. GOVAN'S LIFE ATTEMPTED.

Private Kinney of the First Mississippi on Trial at Camp Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In response to a request for information concerning the reported attempt made by a private of the First Mississippi Volunteers upon the life of Col. Govan of that regiment, Gen. Breckinridge, in command at Chickamauga Park, to-night wired the War Department as follows:

"Replying to the telegram of last night on the attempt to assassinate Colonel of the First Mississippi: Private J. A. Kinney, Company H, of the regiment, is alleged to have entered the Colonel's tent after he had retired for the night, about 10 o'clock Sept. 3, and with a loaded revolver violently threatened the life of the Colonel. The soldier was arrested after trying to shoot the Adjutant and causing much disorder in camp. The court met for the trial of Kinney at 8 this morning."

REPORT OF GEN. WHEELER.

He Says the Visit of President McKinley Was Very Beneficial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Alger to-day received the following:

> Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point.
>
> Secretary of War:
>
> I have made a thorough inspection of the camp to-day. The steam laundry for hospitals in full operation; water works are again working satisfactorily; the health of the troops improving; visit of the President was very beneficial.
>
> WHEELER, Commanding.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

Three New Cases Reported at Orwood and Two at Taylor.

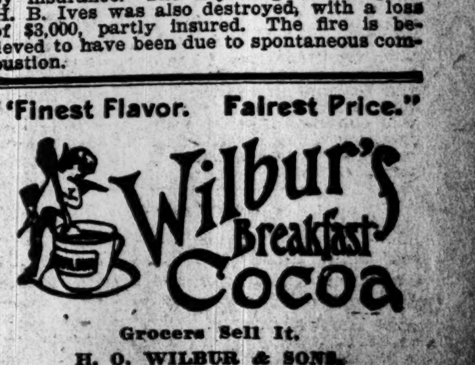
TAYLOR, Miss., Sept. 5.—Since the outbreak of yellow fever, about Aug. 1, there have been several cases in Taylor, and about forty in Ordwood. Dr. Carter, representing the Marine Hospital, arrived here yesterday and visited cases in Taylor and Orwood. He fully concurs with the Mississippi Board of Health in the diagnosis of the disease, and will co-operate with the board in its management.

Three new cases have been reported officially at Orwood, and there are two new cases of fever here. There have been no deaths to date at this place.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., Sept. 5.—The factory of the New Milford Hat Company was destroyed by fire early this morning, causing a loss estimated at $40,000, covered by insurance. The adjoining box shop of H. B. Ives was also destroyed, with a loss of $3,000, partly insured. The fire is believed to have been due to spontaneous combustion.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."



Grocers Sell It.
H. O. WILBUR & SONS,
Manufacturers.

GEN. NUNEZ MAKES APPEAL

He Wants the United States to Feed and Pay the Cuban Insurgents.

SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS

Now that the War Is Ended and the Cuban Army Must Be Disbanded, the Soldiers Find They Have Nothing to Eat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Cubans are making a strong appeal to this Government for aid in alleviating the sufferings and deprivations of the soldiers of the insurrection. Gen. Nunez is in this city for this purpose and had to-day a long conference with the Assistant Secretary of War. For years, according to Gen. Nunez, the insurgents have been living off the impoverished and thrice devastated country they were trying to free from the dominion of Spain. They have not only not aided in the growing of crops or the protection of those who were trying to make a living out of the soil in Cuba, but they have given over to the torch and the machete the orchards and crops of the farmers. In this they were aiding Weyler by driving the population into the cities and villages, where the Spaniards would either win them over to Spain or complete the work of starvation begun by the insurgents.

Now that the war is ended and the Cuban army must be disbanded, under orders of our Government, the soldiers find that they have nothing to eat, and must starve with the people they have been impoverishing for years. The situation recalls much that has been said and written about the sincerity of the insurgent armies. In a devastated country it is easier to join an army and pillage than it is to stay on a farm and have the army burn the crops and home. But the time has come when the torch-bearers have to lay down their fagots and think about where the next meal is coming from. What was patriotism a few weeks ago, is brigandage now, and court-martial, followed by execution, would settle the nice distinction between the two, should any of the insurgents be caught continuing their work of depopulating and ravaging Cuba.

Wants Cubans Fed and Paid.

Gen. Nunez evidently thinks that the American people should take another step in the liberation of Cuba from Spain. This country has driven out the Spaniards and freed Cuba. Now it should feed the Cuban soldiers. He also wants these soldiers paid, presumably by this country. It will take only $20,000,000 to pay off the army, according to his calculations. He gives no estimate of the cost to this country of feeding the soldiers until the charred homes of the island can be rebuilt, and the fire-swept fields be lured back to productiveness. He is only sure that the United States should do both, and told the Assistant Secretary of War that unless both were done "the situation will be desperate."

The country has already poured supplies into Cuba for the reconcentrados. It has also given food and clothing liberally to the Pacificos. And now it is called upon to furnish food to the soldiers. It has been feeding the Spaniards for some time. It is remarked by students of war and of military history that the situation is an anomalous one.

The army of the United States invades Cuba to expel the Spaniards. It does so, in the meanwhile feeding the Cuban Army and thousands and thousands of the Cuban people. Now that it has finished the war it is called upon to feed both Spanish and Cuban soldiers, and the people that both have preyed upon for years.

It is recalled that after the South had been impoverished and wasted by a four years' war, the Southern soldiers went straight to their farms and redeemed the land. They asked aid from no one on earth. In Cuba the soil is quickly responsive. A month there is equal to three months in this country, and if the people went to their abandoned farms with the sort of courage that was displayed by the Confederate veterans of 1865 the island would soon be able to support its inhabitants.

However, the situation is desperate, as Gen. Nunez says, and it is quite probable that the President will endeavor to furnish some aid to the soldiers of the insurrection. It is said that an appeal will be made to the President to-morrow.

CUBAN SOLDIERS STARVING.

Two Hundred Enter Santiago, Give Up Their Arms, Receive Rations, and Are Put to Work.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 5.—Two hundred Cubans from Gen. Cebreco's camp, in the hills near Cobre, this province, came to the city this afternoon, surrendered their arms, and asked for rations.

Gen. Lawton took the arms and put the men to work on the water front to earn their rations.

The Cubans say their forces in Santiago Province are suffering for want of food and are on the point of breaking out. They have no provisions and cannot get forage.

Gen. Lawton has replied that he will ration all men who come to town, give up their arms, and work for their keep, but that he will not supply any men who persist in keeping arms and sulking in the hills, when they ought to be at work on the plantations.

He believes it will not be long before most Cubans will have given up their fight for recognition and have returned to their homes.

SHAFTER'S GUNS REACH HIM.

He Wanted Them at Santiago and Has Them at Montauk.

The Orizaba, which arrived at Camp Wikoff last week, will be brought to New York for discharge. She was a Ward Line steamer, converted into a transport, and was loaded at Port Tampa at the beginning of the war with those famous siege guns of Gen. Shafter's which never reached him at Santiago.

Quartermaster General Kimball received an appeal by telephone from Camp Wikoff yesterday, asking for orders for the disposing of the shipload of siege guns and ammunition. He referred the matter to Washington, and received instructions to send the powder to the Dover (N. J.) powder works and the guns to the Rock Island Arsenal.

Capt. Brady, Press Censor, Here.

Capt. Jasper E. Brady, who has been a press censor at Tampa and at Fernandina, arrived here yesterday from Washington. He will sail for Cuba on the Yucatan to-morrow to take charge of the telegraph lines at Santiago.

Major Walsh on the Klondike.

From The Montreal Witness.

WINNEPEG, Sept. 3.—In an interview with regard to the output of gold in Yukon, Major Walsh said when he left Dawson the Spring and Summer wash-up had aggregated $8,500,000, and it was estimated that there was still $2,000,000 on the dumps which had not been cleaned up. The total output for the year will, therefore, exceed $10,000,000, and may perhaps reach $11,000,000. He had a census of Dawson taken just before he left, which showed the population of the place to be just 16,000.

Mr. Walsh says gold mining in British Yukon is only begun. Next year the output should be $20,000,000, and it should continue to increase every year until it reaches a sum that will place Yukon among the greatest mining camps known in the world's history. With improved transportation facilities, the prices of miners' requisites and the cost of living will be so reduced that thousands of acres of ground will be mined that cannot now be worked with satisfactory returns. The Klondike district will be a mining camp for the next twenty-five years, and will give rich returns.

A Boy Missing.

David Malcolm of 29 Amsterdam Avenue last night asked the West Sixty-eighth Street police to try and find his boy, George, thirteen years old, missing from home since Sunday morning. The lad left home on his bicycle, and confided to friends that he thought he would ride to Buffalo. His father thinks the boy is stranded en route, and will be grateful to any person who turns him homeward.

FRANK H. HASKELL'S DEATH.

A Victim of Camp Thomas Passes Away at His Home in Brooklyn —Starvation Charged.

Frank H. Haskell, a Camp Thomas victim, died of typhoid fever on Sunday at his home, 98 Johnson Street, Brooklyn. The circumstances of his death are the talk of the neighborhood, and many bitter expressions are heard concerning his treatment.

Mr. Haskell came of an old and well-known New England family. He was descended from William Haskell, who, with his brothers, settled at Beverley, Mass., in 1632. His father, W. O. Haskell, was a well-known manufacturer, living in Chelsea, Mass., where Mr. Haskell was born. His brother, the late William O. Haskell, Jr., was night city editor of The Boston Herald, and Edwin Haskell, one of the principal owners of that paper, is his cousin. His father and brother founded a Unitarian church in Chelsea, and it is there that his funeral will be held.

He was a man of gentle and kindly temperament, cultured and refined. His tastes were domestic, and his chief pleasure was to spend Sunday in Bronx Park, with his wife, studying the flowers, for botany was his hobby. It was this kindly and sensitive nature which was compelled to face the brutalities of Camp Thomas. When the war broke out, he was filled with patriotic enthusiasm and, in spite of his wife's entreaties, determined to enlist. He was employed by Bradstreet's Agency, and the fact that Lieut. Col. Jarvis of the Eighth New York was also with Bradstreet, and was an acquaintance of his, led him to choose that regiment. He enlisted in Company D and went South with his regiment.

Presently his wife began to receive letters from him, telling of his illness and of the neglect from which he suffered. He was trying to get discharged, but Surgeon Lindheim, the officer whose treatment of soldiers of the Eighth was recently a matter of vigorous newspaper comment, stood in his way. At last, Mrs. Haskell became so much alarmed that she determined to go South and look after him herself, when she received word that he had at last overcome Lindheim's opposition and that she should meet him at the Cortlandt Street Ferry on Tuesday.

She was there, but failed to find him. Becoming frightened, she hurried to Jersey City and saw the sick soldiers of the Ninth coming in. Their shocking appearance apprised her for the first time of what she had to expect. She hurried home and found him there. He had been brought to Brooklyn on the annex boat, and he was actually so weak that he had been unable to make those about him understand why he wanted to cross Cortlandt Street Ferry. Neighbors had kindly taken him to his rooms and made all ready for Mrs. Haskell's arrival.

He lingered until Sunday, and during his conscious moments talked bitterly of the treatment he had received at Chickamauga. He told his wife that there were not enough medical supplies and that the sick had to eat army rations. Lindheim, he said, had no medicine to speak of except some bread pills, and no matter what the patients wanted he always gave them these. He would twist them up in a piece of paper and throw them at the sick soldiers.

When the fever-stricken man begged Lindhein not to oppose his discharge, the Surgeon gruffly replied: "Oh, you want to get out of drill, that's all that ails you." Haskell finally secured his discharge and got as far as Chattanooga, where he collapsed. Postmaster Sharp interested himself in his case and was so kind that the sick man never tired of praising him. Sharp tied up his money in a bag and slung it round his neck, telling him that the trains were sometimes visited by men who made it a practice to rob the sick soldiers.

But on the train Haskell met only train hands, and they were, he told his wife, "ministering angels" to the sick men. They gave the soldiers every attention, brought them milk and ice at every station, and did their best to supply the kindness which had been lacking at Camp Thomas. The best treatment the sick men had received since they left home came from these train hands. Mr. Haskell spoke of the little acts of courtesy which they rendered as things almost unknown, mentioning with pathetic gratitude how the engineer came into his car when they passed Vanderbilt's place in North Carolina, so as to lift him up to the window and point out the place to him.

Mrs. Haskell is a dignified, sweet-faced woman of refined appearance. She was not disposed to rail at the Government or to exaggerate her husband's case when she talked yesterday to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"It is only one case of thousands," she said; "simply the same old story of neglect and abuse. It is no worse than the rest, but it is typical."

Dr. George Drury of 115 Johnson Street attended the dying man after his arrival in Brooklyn. Some of the neighbors, who had heard stories of Mr. Haskell's treatment and believed it incredible, asked Dr. Drury what was the soldier's ailment. Dr. Drury replied, briefly:

"Starvation first, and the rest as a natural consequence."

CUBAN COMMISSION SAILS.

It Leaves on the Resolute for Havana and Is Saluted Going Down the Bay.

The naval transport Resolute, with the Cuban Military Commission on board, sailed from the navy yard shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As she left the yard a salute was fired for Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, the commandant of the navy yard, and the battery on Cob Dock answered with a salute of thirteen guns. The Resolute was flying the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson, and on being seen by the warships down the bay was saluted again. On the way down the East River and the bay every vessel saluted the Resolute, and the tug Atwood, on which were some friends of the members of the Commission, accompanied the transport for some distance, and then saluting returned to the city.

The members of the commission are Major Gen. James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, and Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler. Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Army, goes with the commission in the capacity of recorder and legal adviser, and each member of the commission has his aides and secretaries.

Gen. Wade's aides are Capt. Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., United States Volunteers; Major Charles J. Allison, United States Volunteers, and Capt. Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Volunteers. Capt. William E. Almy is secretary to Gen. Wade. Rear Admiral Sampson's staff consists of Lieut. S. A. Staunton, chief of staff; Lieut. C. C. Marsh, secretary, and Ensign E. L. Bennell, Flag Lieutenant. Gen. Butler is accompanied by Capt. William F. Brooks, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Alfred Hampton, United States Volunteers, and F. M. Page.

Robert P. Porter was also on the Resolute. He is going to arrange for the collection of the revenue at Havana. The Resolute will probably reach Havana next Saturday.

DEATHS AT CAMP WIKOFF.

Sergt. Goff of the Seventy-first Among Those Officially Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In a report to the War Department to-night Gen. Wheeler announced the death of ten men at Camp Wikoff to-day, one of them being an "unknown soldier," and another, Sergt. Goff of Company I, Seventy-first, New York.

Gen. Wheeler's dispatch is as follows:

Camp Wikoff, Montauk, Sept. 5, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

No transports arrived to-day. Allegheny sailed for New York. All transports in this port from Santiago have unloaded the troops destined for this camp. Deaths since last report: Samuel Cook, private Company B, Ninth Infantry; unknown soldier; Herbert L. Jellman, Sergeant, band, Fourth Infantry; Thomas Furgeson, Sergeant Third Cavalry; Michael Barlow, private Company A, Twentieth Infantry; Raymond D. Atkinson, private Company I, Twentieth Infantry; August Dapme, private, band, Third Infantry; Charles Hage, Corporal Company H, Second Massachusetts Volunteers; Charles W. Washburn, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; Union W. Goff, Sergeant Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

WHEELER, Commanding.

A dispatch received later by Adjt. Gen. Corbin from Gen. Wheeler reported the arrival of the transports Roumania and Unionist on Sunday.

Silk Works Employes Extend Aid.

The employes of the Astoria Silk Works of Long Island City have made up a purse of $50 for the relief of suffering soldiers. The money was sent by check to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and has been turned over to Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the Red Cross Committee, 320 Broadway.

BROOKE NEAR TO SAN JUAN

Great Courtesy Extended to His Column on Its March Through Puerto Rico.

WELCOMED IN EVERY TOWN

Our Soldiers Visited by the Spanish Regulars, with Whom They Fraternize and Exchange Buttons as Souvenirs.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 5.—Major Gen. Brooke and his staff and escort have completed two-thirds of their journey across the island toward this city, and will probably arrive here by Wednesday. The march has been like a march through a friendly territory. On Saturday Gen. Brooke stopped at Cayey. Yesterday he reached Caguas, twenty miles from here. This afternoon he enters Rio Piedras, one of the aristocratic suburbs of San Juan, where he will establish his headquarters.

Gen. Brooke has accepted the hospitality of Capt. Gen. Macias, who graciously offered him the use of his private residence at Rio Piedras.

The column, though small, is imposing, and is making a deep impression. As it wound its way over stately mountains, covered to their summits with coffee and tobacco plantations, and through broad savannahs and valleys, Gen. Brooke, with his chief of staff, rode at the head of the column. The natives, who had news of the coming of the Americans, lined the roads, their faces showing their pleasure, although there were no demonstrations. At intervals along the way the Spanish soldiers of the Guardia Civil presented arms as we passed.

At Cayey and Caguas the Spanish commanders received Gen. Brooke with marked courtesies, and the Alcaldes paid official visits, extending welcomes to their towns.

At Caguas, where a thousand Spanish regulars are stationed under the command of Col. Rodriquez, the ceremony was pretentious. The Spanish buglers gave the flourishes in honor of a Major General. Houses had been set apart for the accommodation of Gen. Brooke and his staff.

The infantry and cavalry companies camped on the outskirts of the town and were visited by the Spanish soldiers. There was no display whatever of ill-feeling. Spaniards and Americans mingled freely, fraternizing and exchanging buttons as souvenirs. Already many of the American soldiers are buttonless.

Spanish flags flew at Cayey and Caguas, but, as guests in an enemy's country, we showed no colors save the cavalry guidon.

Our stalwart soldiers and massive horses cause ceaseless wonder to the natives, accustomed to men of small stature and nimble-footed little ponies.

The City of Cadiz of the Spanish Transatlantic Line arrived this morning from Corunna, the first ship direct from Spain to reach here since the termination of hostilities. She carries the Spanish mails, is bound for Havana, and will then proceed to New York.

GEN. MILES EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Obdam and the Chester Bringing Two Volunteer Regiments Also from Puerto Rico.

Gen. Miles is expected to arrive this morning on the transport Obdam from Puerto Rico. On the Obdam with him are the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, 828 strong, comprising nine companies. The transport Chester is also expected with the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The Quartermaster's Department has accepted the bid of the Erie Railroad to take the Second Wisconsin and its baggage west to Milwaukee. The railroad company has suggested that the transport haul alongside its pier at Jersey City, that the debarkation of men and handling of impedimenta may be facilitated.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has received the contract to take the Fourth Pennsylvania to Mount Gretna. The Pennsylvania Road will also take the City Troop and other cavalry and artillery organizations of Pennsylvania troops to Mount Gretna upon their arrival. These troops are on the Mississippi with Troops A and C of this city. The Mississippi is expected shortly after the other two transports arrive.

TROOPS FROM GEORGIA CAMP.

Detachments of the Eighth and Seventh Infantry Reach Jersey City.

Two detachments of United States regulars passed through Jersey City yesterday. The first was 375 men of the Eighth Infantry. They came from Lithia Springs, Ga., in eight Pullman cars, and were under the command of Lieuts. Eaton, Wagner, and Perkins. The detachment had one sick man, Private Edward Burgo, who was recovering from malarial fever.

Lieut. Eaton said that half of the regiment was sent to Santiago and took part in the fighting there, while the rest, who were mainly recruits from New York and New Jersey, were left at Tampa, from which point they were sent to Lithia Springs about a month ago. The men arrived at the Bay Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 7:20 o'clock A. M. They breakfasted in the railroad yard, after which they were sent to Long Island City, on their way to Montauk Point. Lieut. Eaton and thirty-six men were detached from the command, however, and sent to Governors Island. Lieut. Eaton said they would remain at Governors Island until Sept. 7, when they would embark on the steamship Yucatan and sail to join the regiment, which is now at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The second detachment, consisting of 381 men of the Seventh Infantry, who also came from Lithia Springs, arrived at the Bay Street Station at 11:45 o'clock A. M. It was under command of Lieuts. C. J. Tillman, and J. F. Mitchell. They were at once forwarded to Long Island City on their way to Montauk Point. There were four men on the sick list. They were Privates Briggs, O'Connor, Rogers, and Schafer. They were recovering from malarial fever. The Soldiers' Comfort Committee helped minister to the invalids.

TWELFTH IS IN BAD SHAPE.

Three More Officers Resign and Many Men Are Unfit for Duty.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 5.—The Twelfth New York Regiment is in a bad way as far as officers are concerned, for they are resigning every day, and three more sent in their resignations to-day. These were Chaplain Terry, Regimental Adjt. Cowden, and Lieut. Happing of Company B. This leaves between ten and fifteen vacancies in the officers' ranks, including Battalion Adjutant, Major Surgeon, Chaplain, Quartermaster, Sergeant Major, four Captains, and five or six Lieutenants. The men are nearly all sick or ailing, and there are now 100 men in the division hospital, with a large number in quarters unfit for duty.

To-day there were five men sent to the division hospital, as follows: Corporal Thomas Smith, Company B; Edgar Van Billiard, Company D; William J. Jordan, Company M; Joseph McKeown, Company F; Walter Campbell, Company D.

Private George Behringer, who became sick after working in the sun as punishment for taking the sense of the regiment as to mustering out, to-day received a furlough, and will leave for New York to-morrow. He says he does not wish to make any further comments on the action of his superiors in punishing him, but he still declares he was not aware that he was violating any law or usage when he tried to find out just how the regiment stood on mustering out.

NEW PLANET IS DISCOVERED.

European Astronomers Find a Minor One with a Remarkable Orbit.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—A cable message from the European Union of Astronomers to Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie, announces the discovery of a minor planet with a remarkable orbit, which overlaps, to some extent, that of the planet, Mars. The message contains also the positions of the object in order that it may be viewed by those who possess telescopes.

These positions are as follows: Sept. 6—Right ascension, 20 hours 49 minutes 4 seconds; declination, south 6 degrees 19 minutes. Sept. 10—Right ascension, 20 hours 44 minutes 40 seconds; declination, south 6 degrees 20 minutes. Sept. 14—Right ascension, 20 hours 41 minutes 4 seconds; declination, south 6 degrees 21 minutes. Sept. 18—Right ascension, 20 hours 38 minutes 24 seconds; declination, south 6 degrees 21 minutes. This orbit is based on observations of Aug. 14, 28, and 31 of the present year.

TO TRY CHAPLAIN McINTYRE.

Navy Department After Investigating Reports of His Sensational Utterances, Orders Him Court-martialed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Ever since the printed reports of the sensational utterances of the naval Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre reached the Navy Department, the officials have been making a quiet inquiry into the accuracy of the newspaper publications. The Chaplain, who was attached to the Oregon and was on board when the battle was fought on July 3, was accredited with some savage criticism of Admiral Sampson, Capt. Evans, and other officers of the American fleet, insisting that to the officers and men of the Oregon alone belonged the credit for the victory achieved over the Spanish squadron. He was particularly severe on Capt. Robley D. Evans, whom he charged with cowardice.

Apparently the Navy Department has now satisfied itself that the Chaplain really uttered the language ascribed to him, for it has ordered his trial by court-martial on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and unbecoming an officer. The Chaplain is now on leave of absence in Denver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5.—Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre, reported in a dispatch from Washington as having been ordered court-martialed for certain utterances said to have been made by him against a naval officer, arrived here some days ago. He professed to be greatly surprised when told of the action of the department to-day, and says he has been misquoted and misrepresented by the newspapers, and that the reported interview with him, published by several Eastern papers, was garbled. He says that he will prove his conduct to have been not unbecoming an officer.

ANNAPOLIS REACHES NEWPORT.

The Gunboat Arrives from Key West with All on Board Well.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—This morning the United States gunboat Annapolis, Commander J. J. Heineker, arrived from Key West with all on board well, but considerably exhausted by their constant work during the war. The Annapolis has been conspicuous in almost all the notable events during the war, arriving on the blockade of Havana three days after war was declared. It was this vessel that overhauled the La Fayette, which was afterward released. She conveyed troops for Sampson to Santiago, attended the bombardment of Siboney, was on blockade duty at Guantanamo, won glory at Nipe Bay, fired upon and disabled the cruiser Don Jorge Juan, entered the harbor of Ponce and assisted in capturing that town, besides doing her share in all the work the ships under Admiral Sampson took part in.

The Annapolis will take part in the naval reception here, and afterward take on a draft of naval apprentices for a foreign cruise. Thousands went out to-day to view the war-scarred ship.

THE IOWA WAS NOT DAMAGED.

The Oregon Will Take Her Place To-day in Dry Dock No. 3—Accident to be Investigated.

A board of inquiry, consisting of Capt. Merrill of the receiving ship Vermont, Commander Joseph N. Hemphill, and Chief Engineer James H. Perry, will investigate the accident which prevented the floating of the battleship Iowa on Sunday from Dry Dock No. 3 in the navy yard. The water was turned on Sunday through the sluices, but the battleship did not move. She remained firm on the bottom of the dock as the water rose. An engineer reported that the engine room was being flooded, and the water shut off.

Investigation showed that the valve in the main discharge pipe of the port condenser was open, though the indicator on deck showed it to be closed. The steam pumps on shore were set at work pumping the water out of the dock again, and then the work of clearing the flooded compartments was begun. By 3 o'clock yesterday morning the ship was pumped dry. At 8 o'clock the dock was again flooded and the Iowa was safely floated. She was taken over to the coal dock.

The workmen say that the valve was not left open and that the pressure was too much for it. It is suspected, however, that the accident was owing to carelessness in replacing the valve.

It is not thought that much damage has been done to the battleship. As soon as the open valve was discovered, all the water-tight doors were closed, and the water was confined to the port engine room, which is in a separate compartment. The water was pumped out as soon as possible, and the engine carefully oiled at once to keep it from rusting, and now it will be thoroughly cleaned. It will probably be necessary to take the engine to pieces to get all the dirt out, and restore it to proper trim.

The big timber dock was pumped out after the Iowa had been floated, and the blocks were arranged for the Oregon, which will be put in the dock to-day. The Oregon has been very much lightened since she has been in the yard, and yesterday was floating three feet above her lines. She had the red pennant flying at her mainmast, indicating that her ammunition was being taken off.

Two of the torpedo boats, the Porter and one other, will be put to-day in Dry Dock No. 2, from which the New York has just been floated out. The Brooklyn will not be docked until next week. The converted yacht Buccaneer arrived at the yard yesterday morning, and the many visitors thought that the Gloucester would arrive there during the afternoon. The Gloucester was at anchor off Tompkinsville all day. It is possible that she will go to the yard to-day.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK.

What the International Young Men's Committee Has Done at the Front.

BELMAR, N. J., Sept. 5.—The semi-annual meeting here of the International Young Men's Christian Association Committee brought out a large number to-day to hear the official report of the Army and Navy Christian Commission and to discuss plans for commission work in the future. The report was made by Secretary William B. Millar, who said the committee is just in receipt of a request, signed by all the chaplains at Jacksonville, asking the commission tent and workers to accompany Gen. Lee's army when it goes to Havana. It was the unanimous judgment of the committee that the work of the commission is now as greatly needed as ever.

Secretary Millar gave to-day some figures of work accomplished. Tents 40 by 60 feet in size were furnished to all of the camps, and to some of them to the number of eight to twelve. Over 150 workers have been maintained, 3,000,000 noteheads and 2,000,000 envelopes have been given away, 60,000 colportage libraries, 100,000 New Testaments, 25,000 identification tags, and song sheets almost without number have been furnished free. The cost has been $54,000. This amount came in small sums from almost every part of the country. Some of the larger givers were Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller, Miss Helen Gould, Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Hiram K. Sibley of Rochester, and John B. Stetson of Philadelphia.

Inquiries are to be made looking to the founding in Havana, in Manila, and in San Juan of Young Men's Christian Association buildings similar to the one in Madras, India. If it be found that associations in those cities will receive local support if founded they will in all probability be provided at an early day.

A Soldier's Family Swindled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—E. K. Valentine, formerly Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, has written a letter to Secretary Alger stating that some time ago the family of a member of the Second Nebraska Regiment received a letter saying that the soldier was ill and in want at Chickamauga, and asking that money be sent to him. The money was sent, but its receipt was not acknowledged. A second installment was sent by registered letter, to which the soldier replied, saying he did not understand why the money was sent, and that he had received none previously. He said that he was well and had not been ill, and had not requested any money. It is thought some swindler wrote the first letter.

CORTES SITS IN MADRID

Sagasta Asks to Present a Law for Renouncing Sovereignty Over the Colonies.

PUBLIC SEEMS INDIFFERENT.

Press Censorship Discussed in the Chamber—Robledo Opposes Further Suspension of the Constitutional Guarantees.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Chambers assembled here to-day. Thus far only routine business has been transacted.

At the opening of the Senate the Secretary read a letter from Señor Rodriguez, Senator from Puerto Rico, refusing to obey the summons to attend.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, arrayed in the insignia of his office, ascended the tribune and read a decree authorizing the Government to present to the Chamber a draft of a law empowering the Ministers to renounce sovereignty over the colonies in conformity with the stipulations of the peace preliminaries between Spain and the United States.

The President of the Senate proposed a secret discussion of the decree, and, despite the protests of some Senators, ordered that the galleries be cleared, which was done, amid loud murmurs of disapproval.

Those who had expected sensational scenes on the reopening of the Chambers were disappointed. The general public seems indifferent. The people at large are apparently convinced that Spain must accede to whatever the United States demands.

According to the statement of several Senators, Señor Sagasta, after the Senate galleries had been cleared, proposed that questions relating to territorial cessions be discussed in secret. Replying to criticisms of such a procedure, the Premier urged that delicate matters of such a nature were always discussed in secret. Moreover, he pointed out, the existing situation was very grave, Spain having obtained only a suspension of hostilities, and indiscreet parliamentary language might interfere with the diplomatic negotiations.

When these negotiations had been concluded he would be willing to publish everything, he said, and to accept all the responsibility; but now it was necessary to be united before the enemy. Therefore the Government appealed to the patriotism of the representatives of the people to prevent sensational discussions that might sterilize the ends desired by the country.

Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, then proposed that the stenographers retire. The motion was adopted.

Señor Sagasta formally demanded a secret session for a discussion of the protocol; and after several lively protests the demand was voted by 57 against 6.

The Chamber soon became involved in a discussion of press censorship, and a Deputy inquired the motive underlying a circular which Gen. Chinchilla, Captain General of Madrid, had addressed to newspapers, regulating their reports of the sessions of the Cortes.

He declared that the censorship was inconsistently applied, and that the effect of the circular was to punish possible errors in advance.

At the close of the censorship discussion, in which Deputies who are journalists, protested emphatically against the attitude of the Government, Señor Romero y Robledo accused the Government of illegality in continuing the suspension of the Constitutional guarantees after the reopening of the Cortes.

He demanded immediate decrees revoking the suspension.

Señor Capdepon, the Minister of the Interior, replied that the time was not opportune to revoke the suspension, and reminded Señor Romero y Robledo that a former Government, of which Señor Romero y Robledo was a member, had acted in the same way in 1875.

The Chamber then adjourned.

The Conservatives decided to continue to support the Government. Although several Conservative Senators pronounced against the principle of Señor Sagasta's proposal, they voted for it in secret session.

All the other opposition parties will energetically oppose the Government.

ARMED BANDS NEAR BARCELONA.

Anarchists Arrested When Arms Were Being Distributed.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to El Liberal from Barcelona says the local gendarmerie have surprised and arrested an armed band of thirty-seven men, and that another band has appeared near Hospitalet, four miles southwest of Barcelona. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

The arrests at Barcelona were made at an Anarchist meeting, at the very moment when arms were being distributed. Many escaped and afterward attacked and disarmed the Octroi Guards at Hospitalet.

All the known Anarchists in Barcelona have since been arrested.

Transportation of Spanish Prisoners.

No verification could be obtained yesterday of the report that Capt. Eulate had chartered the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome to transport the prisoners from the destroyed Spanish fleet back to Spain.

William Coverly, agent of the line, was out of town, and the clerks who were in the office, while it was open for a short time in the morning, disclaimed all knowledge, saying that they were still booking passengers for her regular trip, Saturday next. It was assumed from this that negotiations had at least not been completed. The City of Rome arrived yesterday afternoon from Glasgow.

Admiral Cervera Goes to Norfolk.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 5.—Admiral Cervera of the Spanish Navy, accompanied by Lieut. Cervera, his son, left here this morning for Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of completing arrangements for the transportation to Spain of the prisoners now confined at Portsmouth, N. H. Admiral Cervera and his son were driven to the railway station in Admiral McNair's carriage.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 5.—Dr. Cleburne, Medical Director of the Naval Hospital, has been notified to prepare to receive Admiral Cervera to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock. Capt. Concha and some of the Spanish officers will go down the river on a tug to meet him.

It was learned to-night that ex-Spanish Vice Consul Humphreys had concluded arrangements for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners now at the Naval Hospital, and that they will leave here Thursday evening for New York via the Old Dominion Line.

Spanish Fours Quoted.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Spanish 4s opened at 41. They closed at 41⅝.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Spanish 4s opened at 41.25. They closed at 41.55.

Has Not Slept for Five Years.

It is reported that a man in Indiana has not had an hour's sleep for five years. He constantly walks about, unable to rest, and is now little more than a skeleton. There are thousands of men and women who are unable to sleep more than an hour or two a night because of nervousness, weakness, dyspepsia, headache, and constipation. A certain remedy for these disorders is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. All druggists sell it.

ALGER-MILES CONTROVERSY.

More Letters Throwing Light on Position Occupied by Miles in Santiago Campaign.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—The Star this afternoon prints the following from its special war correspondent, W. J. Whelpley, touching on the Alger-Miles controversy:

"The statement made semi-officially from Washington that Major Gen. Miles was not in command of the Santiago expedition up to the time it left Tampa is not borne out by the official records of the War Department. These records prove that Miles not only conducted the preliminaries with Gen. Garcia, but was then recognized by the War Department as General commanding, even of Gen. Shafter's army.

"The details of Gen. Shafter's actual equipment and method of movement were naturally left to Shafter, but a general plan was devised by Gen. Miles, and directions were issued to Gen. Shafter by him, which, after leaving Tampa, the former entirely ignored. Gen. Shafter left Tampa with the full knowledge that he was subject to orders from Gen. Miles, and up to that time the War Department recognized this state of affairs, which is provided for in the Federal statutes organizing the army of the United States."

The above is shown, according to The Star, by three telegrams. The first of these telegrams is from Gen. Miles to Gen. Garcia, and follows:

Headquarters of the Army,
In the Field, Tampa, Fla., June 2, 1898.

Lieut. Gen. Garcia, Cuban Army:

Dear General: I am very glad to have received your officers, Gen. Enrique Collazo and Lieut. Col. Carlos Hernandez, the latter of whom returns to-night with our best wishes for your success.

It would be a very great assistance if you could have as large a force as possible in the vicinity of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and communicate any information by signals, which Col. Hernandez will explain to you, either to our navy or to our army on its arrival, which we hope will be before many days.

It would also assist us very much if you could drive in and harass any Spanish troops near or in Santiago de Cuba, threatening or attacking them at all points, and preventing by every means any possible reinforcements coming to that garrison. While this is being done, and before the arrival of our army, if you can seize and hold any commanding position to the east or west of Santiago, or both, that would be advantageous for the use of our artillery, it will be exceedingly gratifying to us.

With great respect and best wishes I remain, very respectfully, NELSON A. MILES, Major General, Commanding United States Army.

The second despatch is Garcia's reply, showing, The Star asserts, an understanding with Gen. Miles as to a plan of campaign. It follows:

Mole St. Nicholas, June 9, 1898, via Washington, D. C.

Gen. Miles, Headquarters of the Army, Tampa, Fla.

Garcia's reply on June 6 to your letter June 2: "Will take measures at once to carry out your recommendation, but concentration of force will require some time. Roads bad and Cubans scattered. Will march without delay. Santiago de Cuba well fortified with advanced intrenchments, but good artillery position can be taken. Spanish force approximate 12,000 between Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo, 3,000 militia. Will maintain a Cuban force near Holguin to prevent sending reinforcements to Santiago."

The above given to me by Admiral Sampson to forward to you. ALLEN, Lieutenant Colonel.

The third despatch is from the War Department at Washington, and reads:

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1898.

Major Gen. Miles, Tampa, Fla.:

The following extract of telegram Admiral Sampson to Secretary of Navy repeated for your information:

"Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti.

"Gen. Miles's letter received through Col. Hernandez on June 6. Garcia regards his wishes and suggestions as orders and immediately will take measures to concentrate forces at the points indicated, but he is unable to do so as early as desired on account of his expedition to Banesport, Cuba, but he will march without delay. All of his subordinates are ordered to assist to disembark the United States troops and place themselves under orders. Santiago de Cuba well fortified with advanced entrenchments, but he believes position for artillery can be taken as Miles desires. (Approximate) 12,000 regulars and 3,000 militia between Santiago and Guantanamo. He has sent force in order to prevent aid going to Santiago from Holguin. Repeats every assurance of good will and desire to second plans.

"SAMPSON."

J. C. GILMORE, Assistant Adjutant General.

NEWARK'S BIG FIRE.

Forty Persons Burned, but Only Three or Four Are Seriously Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5.—The fire which broke out in the converting department of the Newark Celluloid Works shortly before midnight burned until 5 o'clock this morning. It was under control at 2 o'clock, but it was three hours later before the flames were entirely extinguished. The ruins are still smoking. Twenty-five buildings were more or less burned. Mostly all were of frame and ranged from two to four stories in height. Forty persons, residents of the houses, were burned about the face and arms while escaping from the fire. They were distributed between the City, St. Michael's, the German, and St. Barnabas Hospitals for treatment and cared for by neighbors. Of this number only three or four are in a serious condition.

The loss to the buildings is placed at $100,000, while the damage to the occupants of the houses is given at $50,000 more. The buildings burned were on Ashbridge, Darcu, and Magazine Streets. The residents of the burned houses were employes of the celluloid works.

All of these families are homeless. Few if any carried insurance, rates being high because of the surroundings.

The explosion in the converting room scattered burning celluloid and oil in every direction and set fire to the other buildings.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Bass's Ribbon Factory Damaged to the Extent of $10,000.

Fire caused a loss of $10,000 to Adolph Bass's silk ribbon factory, at 171 to 187 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, last night. Policeman Leonard of the Clymer Street Station discovered the fire. He sent in two alarms, and these were followed by two more when the first engines arrived. The fire was confined to the third floor, and lasted for over an hour. On account of the intense heat, Chief Dale made the men work in relief shifts.

On the way to the fire Charles Ross, thirty years old, of 490 Marcy Avenue, attached to the tender of Engine No. 30, was thrown to the street, sustaining a scalp wound.

Water also did considerable damage to the rest of the building, which was occupied by the Criterion Watch Case Company, K. E. Goetzel, brass goods, and Charles Seville, copper plater. The building is owned by Gustave Hurliman.

THREE FIREMEN OVERCOME.

A Gas Pipe Broke in the Franklin Trust Company's Cellar.

Fire broke out at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning in the nine-story building of the Franklin Trust Company, at the corner of Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn. It was caused by the crossing of electric wires. Three alarms were turned in, and the fire was soon under control. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

A number of firemen were in the cellar when a gas pipe in the shaft broke and flooded the cellar with gas. Most of the firemen succeeded in getting out, but three men of Engine No. 7 were overcome before they could escape. They were finally dragged out unconscious. They were soon resuscitated. The men were William Dunn, John McMahon, and Donald McVey.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:32	Sun sets	6:24	Moon rises	9:36

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:35	Gov. Isl'd	12:06	H. Gate	
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:57	Gov. Isl'd		H. Gate	1:55

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 6.		
Aurania, Queenstown, &c.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	5:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Barbados, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.		
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Nassau, Havana, and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.		
Mongolian, Glasgow	......	12:00 M.
State of Texas, Brunswick	......	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.		
Alene, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. §8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 8 and up to Sept. §15 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 6.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 24.
Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 31.
Aller, Gibraltar, Aug. 27.
Alsatia, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
British Queen, Antwerp, Aug. 24.
Cliurnum, Shields, Aug. 12.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 30.
Titania, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Westernland, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
Cherokee, Jacksonville, Sept. 4.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 4.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 2.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 31.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
Queen Olga, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
Tuscarora, Shields, Aug. 24.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 3.
Hekla, Christiansand, Aug. 26.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Aug. 28.
Susquehanna, Southampton, Aug. 25.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 27.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.

Panama, Bordeaux, Aug. 29.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11.

La Navarre, Havre, Sept. 3.

Arrived—Monday, Sept. 5.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Aug. 27 and Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 3:07 P. M.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Harvey, Manaosa, &c., Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS New Orleans, Gager, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS State of Texas, Wellman, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS James Turple, (Br.,) Watson, Girgenti, &c., Aug. 2, with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicoll, Liverpool Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port Antonio, &c., Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Brig Henry B. Cleaves, (of Portland, Me.,) Nelson, St. Martin's 12 ds., with salt to A. D. Straus & Co.—vessel to H. B. Rawson.

Bark Louise Adelaide, Orr, Brunswick 6 ds., with railroad ties to Central Railroad of New Jersey—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 5, 9:30 P. M., west, gentle breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Stahlheim, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Strathgryfe, (Br.,) McIntyre, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Aug. 22 in lat. 17, lon. 24.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York via Copenhagen, &c., arrived at Stettin Sept. 1.

SS Powderham, (Br.,) Capt. Prout, from New York via ape Town, &c., arr. at Bassein Sept. 2.

SS Glenmoor, (Br.,) Capt. Swap, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Sept. 3.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Gerdes, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) Capt. Lafrentz, from New York for Santos, arr. at Rio Janeiro Sept. 1.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Vieira, sld. from Oporto for New York Aug. 30.

SS Peninsula, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, sld. from Lisbon for New York Sept. 1.

SS Equatoria, (late Pelayo, Span.,) sld. from Antwerp for New York Sept. 3.

SS Borneo, (late Attila, (Swed.,) sld. from Middlesborough for New York Sept. 3.

SS Sir Richard Grenville, (Br.,) Capt. Gill, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS St. Giles, (Br.,) Capt. Fortay, from New York for East London, &c., arr. at Cape Town Sept. 3.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Masconomo, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Swansea for New York Sept. 3.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, sld. from Hamburg for New York yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York for Flushing, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Tyr, (Nor.,) Capt. Hermansen, from New York, arr. at Callao Aug. 30.

SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

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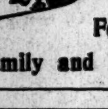

If troubled with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, or any nervous disease, call at the JOHN H. WOODBURY Institute, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., for treatment by Static Electricity. Consultation free.

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ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
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E. A. Morrison & Son,
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$1 00.
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WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutions. Large bottles 50c. at all druggists.

The Wanamaker Store

Some Very Important News Items

THE Autumn tints grow deeper in the store news. The story of to-day is vivid with them. In addition, the items are rich with economies,—a paradoxical sort of richness that needs no explanation beyond that contained in the mere facts presented.

According to the calendar, Summer is over. In a store-sense also, Autumn is already here. The calendar of neither astronomer nor retailer takes much account of mere thermometer readings.

Our preparations for your Fall needs are on a scale that we think has never yet been approached in the entire history of store-keeping. Later, we shall tell you more of them. To-day we will content ourselves with the telling of what follows:

Relating to a Sale of 21,000 Pairs of Shoes

WE have taken a lot of twenty-one thousand pairs of shoes, at a price. Of course this is the preface to a shoe-bargain story. Eighteen thousand pairs of these are Women's Oxford Shoes. Some are black, some are tan;—you may take your choice. They are very good shoes indeed; carefully made, perfectly finished, correct in shape;—shoes you would pick out yourselves at prices up to $2.50 a pair, and consider yourself well treated. So you would be.

We take these shoes, however, sort them in two lots, and mark them respectively:

Seventy-five Cents a Pair, and One Dollar a Pair.

The first are all shoes that have retailed this Summer for $1.25 to $2.50. The finer kinds have very pointed toes; the rest of the shapes are all the most-wanted styles.

The dollar-a-pair lot is made up of shoes that have retailed at $2.

The Men's Shoes are of tan and black kidskin, tan and black boarded calf and of black waxed calfskin—fine shoes, all of them. Many are winter-weight shoes; all have stout soles. All new toe-shapes,—these are not old goods at all. All the welted and stitched, laced shoes (selling elsewhere to-day at $3 and $3.50) we have marked,

One-Ninety a Pair.

All the McKay stitched shoes, laced and congress,

One-Fifty a Pair.

First Arrivals in Fall Garments.

HERE they are, in all the gloss of their newness, and all the charm of their novelty. You cannot help but like them.

We show for the first time this morning a number of Suits, a number of Imported Velour and Cloth Capes, and a few Jackets. It is the first gun of a campaign.

As heretofore, these are *different* from anything that is or will be shown in this city. Our policy in this regard needs no telling.

There can be no question that these will be considered the authoritative models of the styles that are to be. You may accept them as such without hesitation. Exclusive as to detail and idea, they are rigidly accurate in general plan. They are at once style *makers*, and style *markers*.

The whole showing is as much educational as mercantile, and we welcome your profiting by it in either regard.

A First-Show of Fall Silks

YOU will find the Rotunda silk counters in Autumn colorings this morning. The new silks are coming, and we put the Taffetas on view to-day.

You will appreciate the strong, deep, powerful harmonies of the new season's shades and contrasts. The striking and brilliant effects of last Fall and Winter have been toned to a rich and more dignified beauty, gaining in power and losing nothing in effectiveness.

Here is a little list, but it does not tell the half:

Barre Taffetas, in grounds of black, showing colors of red and green with hair-lines of white. Also on ground of green with red and yellow.

The new Pleat Taffetas, for street and evening wear, showing grounds of white, with colors of lilac, bluet, yellow, turquoise, pink and nile green; on black with lilac, cardinal, green, turquoise and white.

Plaid taffetas, check taffetas, ombre taffetas, Roman stripes, broches, corde raye.

Illuminated Printed Warps—Striped taffetas, satin raye, rich satin, stripes on taffeta ground, inch bands of black satin, with graduated lines of color between.

In blacks will be found: Pekin moires, barres, broches, radzinur, faille duchesse, poplins, satin duchesse, altesse, pure dye, dress taffetas, armures, crepe de chine.

In evening effects: Rich tints in barres, cords, bengalines, stripes, broches, rich white satin duchesse, satin liberty, taffetas.

Rotunda.

Relating to the Sale of China and Cut Glass Ware

IN ordinary times, what more staple than china prices? Within what narrow limits they fluctuate, if they fluctuate at all! And cut glass at a price has almost invariably remained cut glass at that price, until you became quite familiar with the range of cost and quality.

CHINA

Now come here, look over this extraordinary collection from every china town in Europe and America; note the world-famous imprints and signatures, and find *half prices* almost everywhere. Examine the largest assortment of crystal cut glass pieces ever shown in a New York store at *two-thirds and half prices*. Prior experience of prices is all at sea,—relying on it, you may judge the value of a piece at a full three times the price marked upon it.

Such an upheaval of long-standing conditions is, of course, based on an extraordinary movement. It is a movement begun in May last, and pushed in every china and glass centre of two continents. The cumulative energy of two immense establishments, the united power of two immense outlets, the impetus of twenty-five years' experience and knowledge, the irresistible force of unlimited resources, the advantage of time, of position, of the necessities of manufacturers,—all these have been not only used but exhausted.

We specify this morning certain facts on the one line of Dinner Sets. This is only a small part of a whole. The whole showing is complete, rounded, perfect. No class, nor make, nor quality, nor character of china is omitted. But it is too immense to be spoken of as a whole, we must perforce sound but one note at a time.

DINNER SETS

At $10—American porcelain, 100 pieces; eleven designs of flower decorations; richly embossed with gold.

At $15—Austrian china, 102 pieces; two decorations.

At $25—Limoges china, 101 pieces; two designs; one a dainty combination of green and yellow; the other a delicate pink.

At $30—Haviland china, 113 pieces; two decorations; regularly $40.

At $35—Haviland china, 113 pieces.

At $40—Haviland china, 113 pieces; scattered rose decoration in pink, richly trimmed with gold.

At $60—Limoges china, 125 pieces; pink and green wreath; gold filigree border; regularly $100.

PLATES

At $1.50—Blue, rose, maroon, green borders; panels of gold and gold filigree over color; rosette centres.

At $1.50—Two-color combinations of green, blue, yellow; borders overlaid with Empire wreath and festoon; rosette centres.

At $1.50—Pink, blue, green borders; gold relief scroll over border; rubbed gold edges.

At $1.50—Coalport shapes; maroon, green, pink, blue; 3 borders; filigree gold wreath centres; over 100 kinds in all, at this price, on which the saving is all the way from one-third to two-thirds of full values.

A large quantity and splendid variety of plates at $1, 50c. and 25c., that sell regularly at double those prices.

CUT GLASS

At $5—Water Pitchers, Bowls, Celery Trays, Ice Tubs, Sugars and Creams, Jugs—all in splendid cutting, and each article an actual $9 value.

And this assortment at $3.50; values up to $6—Celery Trays, Carafes, Jelly Dishes, Bowls, Plates. Only a small portion of the big stock. Many of these articles ordinarily sell for $6 each.

First Floor and Basement.

News of Fall Dress Goods

THERE have been arrivals in numbers, and this morning there are exhibitions of them.

These are the extreme novelties, and you will find plenty of originality and "difference" to think about. In a dashing, decisive way, these blaze out the path of the Fall styles, and early information concerning the latter is a good thing to have. You will note the significant prevalence of velvet and frise bars and stripes, and the striking use of black and very dark colors.

Carefully picked, reasonably priced, chosen with judgment and taste, and, of course, exclusive. You will be interested.

Bayadere frise striped satin cloth novelty, $4.75 and $5 yd.

Silk-and-wool Brocades, with velvet bayadere stripes in black, $4.25 and $4.75 yd.

Velvet bayadere striped satin cloth, $4.25 yd.

Mohair bayadere serpentine stripe prunella cloth novelty, black on colors, $2.50 yd.

Silk-and-wool bayadere figured novelty, in combinations of black with colors $3.75 yd.

Silk-and-wool Brocades, with bayadere velvet stripes, in combinations of colors on black, $3.50 yd.

Silk faille bayadere illuminated satin cloth, $3.50 yd.

Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

VOYAGE OF THE MONTEREY.

Perfect Weather Encountered During the Fifty-seven Days She Was Crossing the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The transport Colon last night brought the following from Manila, Philippine Islands, Aug. 4:

The United States coast defense vessel Monterey and the United States collier Brutus arrived here to-day with all well on board after a long and uneventful trip, having left San Francisco on June 7 last and San Diego, Cal., on June 11, occupying fifty-seven days in the voyage from San Francisco to Manila. The trip was remarkable for nothing save the wonderfully fine weather all of the way over except one little gale on July 31. During this voyage of 7,600 knots the Monterey was towed 3,725 knots by the Brutus, and two stops were made, one at Honolulu and the other at the Island of Guam, in the Marian group.

At each of these places the Monterey was coaled, in Honolulu from shore and in Guam from the Brutus. The distances towed and the distance steamed without towing are as follows: June 8 to June 23, towed 712 knots; July 5 to July 22, towed 2,541 knots; July 25 to July 28, towed 472 knots; steamed without towing, 3,875 knots; total, 7,600 knots.

The eighteenth meridian was crossed between the 8th and 11th of July, so that the 9th and 10th were but one, and the total number of towing hours was 551, and 6.76 knots the average rate the Monterey was hauled across the Pacific by the Brutus.

In entering San Bernardino Strait the lighthouse keeper on Kagul Island hoisted the Spanish flag and saluted with it as the two vessels passed. Of course this set those on board wondering whether or not peace had been proclaimed.

For the greater part of the way from Honolulu to San Bernardino Strait, the Monterey would have been helpless but for the Brutus. The monitor's steaming radius is only 1,600 knots, while the Brutus steamed the entire distance of 7,600 knots, gave the Monterey 267 tons of coal in Guam, and then arrived in Manila with about 3,800 tons in her bunkers.

In crossing all that waste of water only one vessel was sighted, a full-rigged sailing ship, on the morning of July 12. The Monterey's entry into Guam was very peaceful, as the Charleston had carried away the Governor and the few soldiers that had been on the island. The effect of the Charleston's short visit was such that when the second expedition—on the China, Colon, Senator, and Zealandia—passed by the island and looked in without stopping almost every man, woman, and child, it is said, took to the woods.

Guam, with its 12,000 native chamorros, was an agreeable surprise. These biscuit-colored people are a comely, cleanly lot, and as far as could be learned are unusually moral for dwellers of a tropical island, friendly, and honest. All of them appeared to be eager for the arrival of the "American Governor."

From Punto Piti, the landing place in the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, where both vessels anchored, to Agana, the principal town (about 5,000 inhabitants) of the islands, there is a road leading through beautiful tropical regions where grow great cocoanut trees with their towering plumes and at their feet a carpet of vines two or three feet thick, above which the underbrush runs riot. Many queer-looking travelers on foot and on cowback, in bullock carts and on bullocks, were seen on that drive from the dog cart, or caleche, in which the writer bumped along, drawn by a little native pony driven by a youngster.

Here would be a native carrying water in a long, hollow bamboo pole held upright; there a woman pounding maize (our Indian corn) with a wooden pounder four feet long; fine, well-built fellows from the Caroline Islands, with nothing on but a breach clout; natives under broad-brimmed hats, in their white trousers and white shirt unconfined. One family party of three was mounted on a fat, ambling bullock, and the small boy of this party, whose seat was aft, grasped firmly in his left hand the bullock's tail. Every native passed touched his hat or took it off, and the spirit of friendliness was everywhere marked.

In olden times Guam was a great stopping place for Spanish galleons bound from Acapulco to Manila, and later became a rendezvous for the American whalers. When the ports of Japan were opened Guam was abandoned, but to-day many natives of the islands are doing duty on board whalers in the Pacific. Two thousand chamorros from the hitherto almost unknown island are said to be scattered in the United States.

LABOR STRIKES AT MANILA.

Extravagant Demands Made on Account of the High Wages We Paid in an Emergency.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 5.—There have been several labor strikes here, the demands being for excessive wages. Because the American authorities, in the early exigencies of the situation here, agreed to the extravagant demands of laborers, it has been difficult to return to an equitable basis. One of these strikes caused the suspension of traffic on the tramways of Manila for three days.

Copies of the new tariff have been circulated here, but it has not yet been enforced, pending the receipt of instructions from Washington. It is estimated that under the American tariff there will be an average reduction of one-third as compared with that of Spain.

An insurgent newspaper printed in the Spanish language appeared here to-day.

MORE MEN FOR FOREIGN DUTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Brig. Gen. Miller, in command of the troops here, is quoted as saying that within a month three of the regiments encamped at the Presidio will be on their way to Honolulu or Manila. They are the First Tennessee, Fifty-first Ohio, and the Twentieth Kansas.

The Sixth and Seventh California Regiments are to be mustered out. The California heavy artillery has also asked to be mustered out, and the Eighth California will be assigned to garrison duty. This will leave the three regiments named available for service in Honolulu or Manila, and the General expects orders to send them across the ocean for active service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—It was stated at the War Department to-day that nothing definite has been determined as to the movement of troops now at San Francisco to Manila, which depends upon information which is expected to be received from Gen. Merritt as to the necessity for such troops. Probably three regiments will be sent to Honolulu if they do not go to Manila. If Gen. Merriam, on his return, reports that there is good camping ground at Honolulu, the troops will be sent there if not needed at Manila.

SPAIN'S HOPE AT MANILA GONE.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—Gen. Jaudenes, ad interim Governor of the Philippine Islands, replying to the Government's request for information as to the true situation of affairs in the Archipelago, reports that to assure the re-establishment of Spanish sovereignty over the islands would require a permanent army of 60,000 men, a fleet, and endless quantities of materials.

GEN. STERNBERG AT CAMP

He Arrives Unannounced and Investigates the Conditions Among the Soldiers.

SAYS HE IS WELL PLEASED

Fifty-five Convalescents Are Removed to Bridgeport—Pathetic Story of a Soldier's Loss—Other Camp News.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 5.—If constant investigation and continued inspection can bring a camp to a state of perfection, Camp Wikoff should now be faultless. Another investigation of the camp and its condition was started to-day when Surgeon General Sternberg arrived from Washington to see what he could do in the way of setting matters right. This makes practically the fourth inspection the camp has had within the last few days. First came Secretary Alger's visit, then Gen. Ames was ordered to look into the condition of things here. This was followed by President McKinley's visit, and now the Surgeon General has come, it is thought, to personally supervise some changes suggested by the head of the War Department, or possibly by the President as a result of their visit.

The Surgeon General came in on the regular noon train, and his arrival was so unexpected that there was nobody to meet him at the station. He was in full uniform, but not a man in the entire crowd that always lounges around the station recognized him, and he spent some time hunting up a conveyance to carry him to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. He had, it was subsequently learned, sent a message to Col. Forwood, the Chief Surgeon, to meet him, but the dispatch did not reach the latter until late in the afternoon, when he had already met the Surgeon General.

Merely a Visitor.

When the Surgeon General was seen at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters just before he started his tour of inspection, he said he had not come here as an official investigator but merely as a visitor in the line of his official duty. He has made no endeavor to keep his visit a secret, but was glad it had not become generally known, so that he might be able to drop in anywhere unannounced and see things as they really were.

He took luncheon with Gen. Wheeler, and the latter then accompanied him on the trip through the camp. Gen. Wheeler said he would not advise anybody in camp of the Surgeon General's presence, so that no preparations could be made for any official reception.

The detention camp was the first place visited, and Gen. Sternberg stopped for a short time at Gen. Shafter's headquarters. The Commanding General was considerably improved in health to-day, and was able to receive the Surgeon General. They remained in consultation for a few minutes, and then Gen. Sternberg was taken through the detention hospital to the general hospital. There he was met by Col. Forwood, who exhibited considerable surprise at the unexpected call. After looking over the records of the hospital and examining the condition of the hospital commissariat, the Surgeon General was taken in charge by Surgeon Major Heizmann, who escorted him through the different wards and explained to him the details of the hospital management.

He Makes a Statement.

In all about three hours were consumed in the inspection of the hospital, and the Surgeon General then made the following statement:

"I found everything in excellent condition. There is plenty of medicine, physicians, and nurses in the hospital, and the patients are receiving all the attention that can be desired. Of course, some things could be made better, just as a home can be always improved, but on the whole the conditions are in the highest degree satisfactory. I have interrogated a number of patients and nurses, and have not heard a single complaint. A great many of the men are suffering more from homesickness than anything else, and as soon as their condition permits they will be furloughed and can then visit their homes.

"The sanitary condition of the hospital is splendid. It could not be improved. All precautions that human ingenuity can devise are being taken to prevent a spread of disease in any form, and particular attention is being paid to the typhoid patients."

Concerning the camp in general, and the site, Gen. Sternberg said: "I can only affirm what I said in my original report about the place when I first inspected it. A better site than this could not be found anywhere this side of the Rocky Mountains. Not only is it healthful, with good air, and comparatively pure water, but it is so isolated that there is absolutely no danger of infection to the centres of population. This is a subject of vast importance with thousands of troops returning from a country, the very hotbed of contagious diseases.

"Our first care was to guard against the spread of disease in places where it would be most difficult to stamp it out. Where could we have found a place better suited to the accomplishment of this object than this, and at the same time have a tract of land large enough to accommodate comfortably all the arrivals, giving them plenty of fresh air and room to move about? This is practically an island with deep water all around, and it has the additional merit of being a railroad terminus. There are transportation facilities by land and sea, and with proper management supplies can be had here in unlimited quantities at short notice."

Says the Water Is Pure.

"As for the danger of contamination of the water supply, it is so slight as hardly to be worthy of consideration. The water is filtered through two layers of clay and sand about 100 feet deep, and when drawn to the surface is practically pure. Why, there is the City of London, in England. The inhabitants there use the Thames water, which is filtered through only three or four feet of sand, and still the mortality in London is among the lowest of any of the large cities of the world and typhoid fever is hardly known.

"Of course I am well aware that any camp, if kept too long in any one place, becomes foul and dangerous to health, but all this here is virgin soil, and it would take a long time to bring it into an uninhabitable condition. Several sensational newspapers are continually urging us to move the camp. If we followed their advice we would be kept on the jump all over the United States.

"It is simply preposterous to think that a camp, after having been established for only a few weeks, must be abandoned because of the danger of contamination to the water supply or accumulation of filth. This camp here can be maintained a long time with perfect safety, but as it is it will only be a few weeks before it is broken up. In two weeks, and this is but a guess, only half the men that are here now will be in camp."

Gen. Sternberg said the Puerto Rican troops would not be sent here, as there was no contagious disease to guard against among them. The sick would be taken to New York and Brooklyn hospitals, where 800 beds have been placed at the disposal of the Government, and the well men would be sent home immediately. Several of the regular regiments at Camp Wikoff at present would be sent to Eastern ports in accordance with Secretary Alger's orders, and the volunteers would be mustered out as quickly as possible and sent home.

In reply to Dr. Nicholas Senn's article on the danger of typhoid infection at the camp, Gen. Sternberg said he agreed with the doctor that some danger existed unless disinfection was carried out thoroughly in all typhoid fever cases, but the Surgeons here were alive to the danger and were doing all within their power to prevent a spread of the disease. As a preliminary step to further precaution, Gen. Sternberg ordered Col. Forwood to make requisition at once for 1,000 barrels of lime to be used for the sinks, and to order as much more as he thought necessary when that supply gave out.

In the opinion of the Surgeon General the greatest danger of infection will be removed when all the volunteers leave. He says that regulars who are used to camp life know exactly how to take care of themselves, but that volunteers are negligent, and cause disease to spread by their ignorance of the first principles of camp sanitation.

Gen. Sternberg will remain here until to-morrow evening. He did not have an opportunity to-day of visiting the different camps, but will do so to-morrow, and will give out a statement on their conditions as he finds them.

Convalescents Removed.

Fifty-five other convalescents were taken away to the hospital at Bridgeport, Conn. Mayor Taylor of that city came here to-day to personally supervise their removal.

A pathetic incident occurred to-day at the detention hospital. A patient who had been brought there from one of the transports in an unconscious condition nearly two weeks ago to-day felt that he was strong enough to leave the hospital and requested a furlough. Before any decision was given as to his condition he asked for the clothes he had on when he was landed, but the nurse informed him that all his belongings had been burned as soon as he arrived at the hospital. He then said that he had $12 in his shirt and it was all the money he possessed in the world.

He had saved that to take him home. Inquiries were made from the men in charge of the crematory, but nobody knew anything about the money, and the patient was told that it must have been burned with his shirt. He was so grieved at his loss that he at once became worse and had to be removed to his cot. Miss Harriet E. Hawley, the daughter of Gen. Hawley of Washington, who is acting as a nurse in the detention hospital, heard of the man's plight, and quickly raised the amount of his loss by private subscription among the other nurses. She then went to the man and said his money had been found. He was overjoyed and immediately regained his spirits and anxiously inquired if his furlough had been granted. He will, however, have to remain in his present quarters for several days until he is strong enough to bear up under the strain of a possible accident.

Gen. Shafter's Desperation.

Gen. Shafter, who has been suffering from malaria and wants to get rid of it, last night took forty grains of quinine. His bulk is great, but the bulk of the drug proved the greater, and this morning the General was in a sad condition, but liberal doses of strong coffee and a little exercise worked the effects off pretty well, and this afternoon he was feeling much better. He expects to be all right in the morning.

He got out of quarantine to-day, and this evening resumed active command of the camp. Gen. Wheeler goes over and takes his proper place at the head of the cavalry division. Gen. Young has no particular command, and for a time will act as a sort of executive officer.

The detention hospital last night contained 600 men, or 150 more than it was calculated to handle. The extra men who arrived on the Roumania were provided for on the ticks. While the sick men from the Roumania were being transferred from the ship to the hospitals two men died. They were Dorgan Broom of Company F, Twenty-second Infantry, and Albert Pickworth, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan. They were dying when they left the ship, and their only hope was to reach the detention hospital, and even there their chances of life were very slim. They were to-day credited to the deaths in the detention hospital. In the detention hospital to-day the men who came on the Roumania appeared in good condition.

Last night the signal men and the soldiers saw a new signal go up at the life saving station and at the lighthouse. It was a precautionary signal warning Captains to look out for bad weather. A little after dark last night fog banks began to roll in on the camp and by midnight it was thick. By daylight the camp was almost as wet as if it had been raining. Sunrise was looked forward to by the soldiers to raise the fog, but when the sun rose the fog fell, and it remains.

The steamer Lewiston arrived from Boston to-day, and this afternoon the remaining sick of the Ninth Massachusetts were put on board and sent away to Boston. The steamer Alert took almost all of the remaining Second Massachusetts sick to New London. The Shinnecock started for New York with a load of sick.

Departures on Furlough.

The trains bearing the furloughed sick bound for New York had their usual number this afternoon. "The President's Own," the Eighth Ohio, 1,061 men, 200 sick, expected to get away to-morrow morning, bound for home, but they may not start for a day or two. Wednesday, it is expected, a part of the Third Texas will depart, and on Thursday the First Illinois, 1,000 men, 200 sick, will be under way. All these men go on sixty days' furlough.

Two new wells are being dug, and the pump will be connected with them. Hereafter all water served to the troops will be either distilled or filtered. The Iris is now ready to go to work and will distill water for the hospitals.

A welcome change is the coming of a new department for the camp. It will hereafter be possible for the departing soldiers to arrange all the details of their trips to their homes without going to the Army Building in New York. Officers from there have been detailed here to see that the men, as they go out, are fully provided with money and transportation.

Capt. Knight, who has been active in caring for the provisioning of the camp here, has been promoted to a Majorship, and leaves in a few days for duty with the army of occupation in Cuba. The Commissary Department was strengthened to-day by the addition of five Sergeants with experience, from Washington and New York.

The preparations for the muster out of the Rough Riders goes on slowly. Many of the men have to be formally mustered in, and there is much accounting to be done for things lost or mislaid during the campaign. Gradually the tangle is being straightened out. Col. Roosevelt is hurrying the work as much as possible.

Gen. Shafter in Command.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a dispatch late to-night from Gen. Shafter, announcing that he had to-night assumed command of Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point.

250 Sick from Puerto Rico.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 5.—The hospital steamer Relief, with about two hundred and fifty sick soldiers from Puerto Rico on board, passed in the Capes this afternoon. On the arrival of the Relief at Philadelphia the soldiers will be removed to the hospitals of that city.

PRESIDENT'S FUTURE PLANS.

After a Brief Stay in Washington He May Pay a Visit to Camps in the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—President McKinley will return to this city to-morrow morning for a brief stay of ten days or less, after which he will resume his vacation, and will probably be absent from Washington for some time. It is now expected that he will visit the troops at Jacksonville, Fla., and perhaps those at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, although both plans may be abandoned for a rest in some quiet and cool place.

It is confessed by friends of the President that the wear and tear of the last four or five months have told heavily upon him. Even his political enemies agree that he has not shirked his duty amid the trying ordeal of the period of diplomatic negotiation and the still more trying one of actual war. The President has remained steadily at his desk, attending personally to many details that most men would have left to others. Besides this severe physical and mental strain the Summer has been of unusual severity and has made a very hard task still more difficult.

The President needs rest from the work and the worry of his office. He expects, however, to return to Washington by the time the Peace Commissioners can get seriously to work in Paris, so that he may be on hand to confer with them in the event of any matters arising that may need his approval or suggestion.

While the President is off on his next vacation it is the intention of Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings, to repaint the White House, which has been getting dingier and dingier ever since the days of President Harrison. There is much dissatisfaction because the house could not be remodeled entirely at this time and made into a residence that would be in keeping with the size and grandeur of the Nation. It is too small, is constructed in an obsolete and inconvenient manner, and is altogether unfit for the purpose for which it was originally intended and may be used for another hundred years.

LABORING MENCHEER M'KINLEY

The President's Party Drives to Passaic Falls and Receives a Welcome on the Way.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 5.—President and Mrs. McKinley and Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart went out driving this morning. Mrs. McKinley appeared to be well, and at Mr. Hobart's house it was denied that she had been ill. She appeared much brighter this morning than she did when she reached here on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Hobart's landau turned into Main Street just as the procession of labor societies was getting ready to march, and was driven slowly along the street. It was greeted with cheers, and thousands of the waiting women pressed around the carriage and waved their handkerchiefs at its occupants. The bands were taken by surprise, and their leaders called for the first tune that came into mind, and "Yankee Doodle," "President's March," "Columbia," "Hail to the Chief," and three or four other tunes were played at once by different bands.

Both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hobart bared their heads, and remained so while the carriage slowly passed through the crowds. The congestion became so great that a platoon of police had to clear the way. As the carriage passed, Mr. McKinley shook hands with as many of the men as he could amid the multitude of extended hands. One young woman tossed a bouquet into Mrs. McKinley's lap, and was rewarded by a smile.

After getting free from the thickest of the crowd the landau was driven more rapidly, but was repeatedly cheered on its way to Passaic Falls, which was viewed with interest by both the President and his wife. A big crowd had gathered at the park there, and the Presidential party was given another welcome. Visits to the pumping station of the City Water Works at the Falls, and to the Elks's Monument, were made, and then the party was driven homeward, the route giving them a view of the valley and the city.

Later, the President and Vice President viewed the labor parade as it passed Carroll Hall, Mr. Hobart's residence. The afternoon was spent at Mr. Hobart's house.

Secretary Porter and Mrs. Porter left this morning for Hartford, Conn., to spend the day. This evening Attorney General Griggs entertained at dinner the President and Vice President and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart. A few personal friends of the Vice President and Attorney General were present.

President McKinley's train from Paterson arrived in Jersey City at 11:33 o'clock last night on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. The train only stopped long enough to change engines, and left the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at 11:42 o'clock.

A crowd had assembled to welcome the President, who sat in the smoking room extension of his car and bowed his acknowledgments.

WILL NOT REPLY TO CONCAS.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright Says the Spanish Captain's Charges Are Not Worth a Reply.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester generally denied himself to callers yesterday, and only a few intimate friends saw him. Among these was J. Pierpont Morgan, who with a party came down the bay in the Sagamore and visited the now famous ship which was once his yacht Corsair. Mr. Morgan and the ladies of his party went all over the vessel, noting the many changes that have been made in her, and commenting on her ship-shape appearance. They were also shown many trophies which had been taken from the wrecked Spanish vessels, of which the officers and crew have an abundance.

In answer to a communication sent to him, Lieut. Commander Wainwright said he had no reply to make to Capt. Concas, who, in letters sent home to Spain, is said to have accused the American soldiers of robbing him. He was among those taken on board of the Gloucester, and it was pointed out to Lieut. Commander Wainwright that he could easily refute such charges, but he sent a reply that they need not be dignified by an answer. In view of their superior official's attitude, none of the other officers would make a statement on that subject.

Assistant Engineer Andre M. Proctor was asked about the claims made by some of the battleships that their 8-inch shells had sunk the torpedo-boat destroyers Puton and Furor. These claims, he said, were entirely unfounded, as was proven by an examination of the Spanish destroyers after they had run ashore.

"I was one of a number who saw the Pluton and Furor," said Engineer Proctor, "and there was absolutely no indication that either of them had ever been hit by an 8-inch shell. Nothing over 6-pounders ever struck either of them, and the big ships were never close enough to them to have been able to do execution, so that we think we can justly claim the honor of having sunk them.

"Either one of them was a match for the Gloucester, having about the same armament, and both were supposed to be faster. They made twenty-eight knots on their trial trips, but that was when they had English engineers on board put there by the builders. It is safe to say that they have never done that since. We can make but eighteen knots at the highest speed, yet we overhauled them repeatedly. It was the same story in the engine room as behind the guns in the Spanish Navy—incompetency. They could no more work their vessels than they could make their guns do execution. In all, we fired nearly 1,400 rounds of ammunition, all we had, and while we fired at the larger vessels as they passed by, we directed our attention principally to the Pluton and Furor, and the execution of the guns was fearful. The Pluton was fairly shot to pieces, and the Furor was also riddled, yet we were not hit once."

One of the men said he never saw men in such a condition as the Spanish sailors taken off the beach and out of the water. "Nearly every one of them," he said, "was beastly drunk, and while their swim had sobered them somewhat, few could stand. Their condition before they had to jump overboard must have been awful. You know the Spaniard when he is drunk is a dangerous man, or rather a beast, and we found out on pretty good authority that the sailors were plied with rum before the vessels came out of the harbor, so as to screw their courage up to the sticking point."

One Spanish bullet found its way into the Gloucester while she was at Puerto Rico. One of a number of shots fired by infantry from the shore passed through the woodwork of the window of the cook's galley and carried away a brass knob on the other side. It ricocheted several times, broke some glasses, and pierced a tin cooking vessel. The cook and Lieut. Commander Wainwright have each half of this bullet as a souvenir.

"Did you get hurt?" the cook was asked.

"No," he answered. "I was out serving a gun at the time, because I shoot as well as cook when it's necessary. That was the only shot that hit us, and that didn't do much damage."

No visitors except the friends of officers were allowed on the Gloucester yesterday.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

Those terrible dizzy spells to which women are subject are due nine times in ten to some weakness or unhealthy condition of the distinctly feminine organism. The average doctor in general practice does not half realize this. He prescribes some superficial treatment for headache or dyspepsia or liver trouble without suspecting the real cause of the difficulty.

A woman usually understands what is the trouble but is loath to undergo the mortifying and generally useless "examinations" and "local applications" on which the local practitioner is almost sure to insist. But there is a far more sensible alternative: Any woman afflicted with a delicate weakness of this nature should seek the aid of that marvelous "Favorite Prescription" invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.

In any case so obstinate as not to be promptly cured by this great "Prescription" special advice for inexpensive home-treatment adapted to the individual case, will be sent by Dr. Pierce to any one who will address him by mail. All letters are treated with the strictest privacy and never printed except by the writer's special request. Cases intrusted to his care are in the hands of one who has a lifetime's experience and who stands among the most eminent of living specialists in this particular field of practice.

Every woman should possess a copy of Dr. Pierce's famous thousand-page illustrated volume, the Common Sense Medical Adviser which has had a larger sale than any medical book in any language. A paper-bound copy will be sent *absolutely free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps *to pay the cost of mailing only*. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., or send 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

NEW YORKS BREAK EVEN

They Defeat the Brooklyns in the Morning but Are Outplayed in the Afternoon.

DAVIS SAVES THE FIRST GAME

His Two-Base Hit Scored the Winning Runs—Rusie in Good Form, but Meekin Not Effective—Gleason's Playing a Feature.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	74	42	.638
Cincinnati	77	44	.636
Baltimore	70	43	.619
Cleveland	68	48	.586
Chicago	66	53	.555
New York	64	53	.547
Pittsburg	61	62	.496
Philadelphia	56	57	.496
Louisville	50	70	.417
Brooklyn	44	67	.396
Washington	40	76	.345
St. Louis	33	88	.273

Results of League Games Yesterday.

MORNING GAMES.

New York, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
Boston, 2; Washington, 1.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Brooklyn, 14; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 11; Baltimore, 10.
Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 6; Washington, 2.
Cleveland, 8; Cincinnati, 6.
Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 5.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Chicago in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
Washington in Boston.

A two-base hit by Davis enabled the New Yorks to win a close game from the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday morning. The score was a tie when the New Yorks took their turn at the bat in the eighth inning.

Rusie, the first batter, was easily retired at first base after his grounder to Magoon, but Van Haltren drove a line hit to centre field for two bases, and reached third on a passed ball. Seymour could only hit a pop fly to La Chance, but Joyce waited and got a base on balls and stole second. Davis then drove the ball to the fence in centre field, scoring Van Haltren and Joyce. The hit was good for three bases, but Davis, owing to his injured knee, could not run fast and just managed to hobble to second base.

The Brooklyns found Rusie a complete puzzle, their two runs in the fifth inning being due to two errors by Joyce. Dunn was not hit hard, but strangely enough the New Yorks managed to get in their hits when they were needed. In the third inning Grady hit for two bases and Rusie sent him across the plate by a hit to centre, and in the fourth inning Gleason hit safely while Davis was at second, the latter scoring.

Davis made his first appearance since he injured his knee, but he was in no condition to play. In the fourth inning he was compelled to slide when scoring on Gleason's hit, and this wrenched the sore knee. He hobbled about during the remaining innings, suffering a great deal of pain. He finished the game, however, making several good stops.

Good Work by Gleason.

Gleason played a remarkable game. He hit safely three times, as well as accepting ten difficult chances at second base. In the seventh inning he made one of the prettiest plays ever seen on the grounds. Griffin was on first base when Jones hit the ball on a line directly over second base. Gleason rushed after the ball, caught it with his left hand, and, quickly changing it to his right, turned around and threw it to first before Griffin, who had started for second, could get back to the base. The 2,500 spectators cheered Gleason for fully a half a minute for his clever work. Magoon played a fine game for the Brooklyns, making several quick plays at short. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.H't'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Seym'r, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	0	12	1	2	Smith, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	3	1	Hallm'n, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Doyle, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	1	3	6	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	3	3	7	0	La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
H'tman, 3b.	0	0	2	4	1	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
Grady, c.	1	1	4	0	0	Grim, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Rusie, p.	0	1	1	0	1	Dunn, p.	1	0	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	15	5	Total	2	4	27	13	1

New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York, 2. First base by errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Grady, Davis. Stolen bases—Joyce, Dunn. Double plays—Grim and La Chance; Magoon, Hallman, and La Chance; Gleason and Joyce. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Dunn, 1. Struck out—By Rusie, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Grady. Passed ball—Grim. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

The Afternoon Game.

The New Yorks gave a miserable exhibition in the afternoon game, and about 4,000 persons, many of whom had seen the New Yorks give a brilliant exhibition in the morning, left the grounds thoroughly disgusted. The New Yorks presented a patched team, but this was no excuse for their poor work. Davis could not come to time after his work in the morning, and Gettig was sent in to play short. In the second inning Grady had a foul tip bounce off his forehead, and he was so badly shaken that another change was necessary, Doyle going in to catch, Grady taking his place in right field. It was Doyle's first appearance in catcher's harness in several years, and he was loudly cheered.

The Brooklyn's clever fielding and batting is all that saved the game from developing into a farce. They easily outplayed the locals at every stage of the game. Meekin proved an easy mark, and in the last few innings the local fielders were nearly exhausted from chasing base hits. In the sixth, seventh, and eighth innings they hit safely twelve times for a total of eighteen bases.

Kennedy held the New Yorks in check at all times. He resorted almost entirely to speed. Joyce saved the local team from a clean shut out, in the seventh inning when he drove the ball over the right field fence for a home run, Van Haltren and Seymour being on the bases at the time.

Good Plays Made.

Gleason gave another fine exhibition of fielding in this game. He again robbed Jones of a base hit when he jumped into the air and got the ball with one hand behind second base and cut off two runs, there being two Brooklyn players on the bases when he got the ball. Magoon did by far the best work in the field for the Brooklyns, accepting thirteen chances, including several clever stops at short. Smith and Shindle carried off the batting honors. The former made three hits, including a three-bagger, scored four runs, and one of his hits sent in a run. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	V.Halt'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	Seymour, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, lf.	4	3	2	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	1	1	8	1	1
Hallman, 2b.	2	1	2	4	0	Gettig, ss.	0	0	2	5	1
Magoon, ss.	3	2	8	5	0	Doyle, rf.&c.	0	0	4	4	1
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	4	1
Shindle, 3b.	2	3	1	2	0	Hartman, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Ryan, c.	0	1	2	0	0	Grady, c.&rf.	0	0	3	1	1
Kennedy, p.	0	2	0	3	0	Meekin, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	14	15	27	12	0	Total	3	5	24	17	6

Brooklyn	2	0	2	1	1	1	4	3	.	—14
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7; New York, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; New York, 7. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Meekin, 4. Home run—Joyce. Three-base hits—Jones, Smith. Two-base hits—Magoon, Shindle, (2.) Sacrifice hits—La Chance, Shindle. Passed ball—Ryan, 1; Grady, 1; Doyle, 1. Stolen bases—Smith, La Chance. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

TORCHES AT A BASEBALL GAME.

Tired Cincinnati Crowd Has the Event Called by Strategem.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The ten thousand people at the League Baseball Park to-day, by strategem persuaded Umpire McDonald to call the game. It was 6 o'clock and the electric lights were beginning to dot the hills. Cincinnati had just scored the winning run, and Criger of Cleveland was at the plate.

Both sides had protested before against the darkness, and from all over the field were howls of "Call the game." Howls were lost on McDonald. He ordered the game to proceed. Suddenly, in the right field, there blazed the bright light of a burning newspaper, which some tired man had lit and was waving in the air.

In an instant a hundred improvised torches flashed in every stand. The overflow crowd in front of the stands took up the game and threw burning strips of paper into the field. Police rushed hither and thither stamping out dangerous blazes. The uproar was tremendous. Shading his eyes from the glare of two big blankets and flame just behind him Umpire Donald called the game.

The first game this afternoon required fourteen innings, the visitors winning out by good batting.

Cleveland, 8; Cincinnati, 6.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The first game this afternoon required fourteen innings, the visitors winning out by good batting. Hawley outpitched Cuppy in the second game, which was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	—8

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 4. Base hits—Cincinnati, 17; Cleveland, 21. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill and Peitz; Cleveland, Young and Criger.

Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 0.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 3. Error—Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Cleveland, Cuppy and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Boston, 2; Washington, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The Bostons took both games to-day from the Washingtons. The morning game was won through Collins's home run. The second game was a pitcher's battle, in which Nichols as usual showed up finely. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	..—2
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Base hits—Boston, 7; Washington, 6. Errors—Boston, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Washington, Killen and McGuire.

Boston, 6; Washington, 2.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Boston	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	..—6
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Washington, 1. Base hits—Boston, 8; Washington, 6. Errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 5. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Washington, Weyhing, McGuire, and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The Baltimores snatched a victory from the Philadelphias in the morning game by bunching five hits in the ninth and tenth innings. The visitors won the afternoon game after an interesting struggle. A decision by Umpire Gaffney did not please one of the spectators, and he ran on the field and attempted to strike the umpire, but he was quickly hustled off the field. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Philadelphia, 7; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 1. Batteries, Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson.

Philadelphia, 11; Baltimore, 10.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	5	—11
Baltimore	4	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	—10

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland; Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The home team won the morning game by well-placed hits at the right time. The Pittsburgs were victorious in the afternoon game because of the Chicagos' poor fielding. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	.	.—5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver.

Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 1.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Donahue; Pittsburg, Hart and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 5.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—The game to-day was played on muddy grounds, and the visitors proved to be the best mud horses. The game was called on account of darkness at the end of the sixth inning. The games scheduled for Cleveland Sept. 6, 7, and 8 have been transferred to this city. Score:

St. Louis	3	2	2	0	0	1	—8
Louisville	0	0	2	0	3	0	—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Louisville, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Louisville, 10. Error—Louisville, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Casey and Sugden; Louisville, Frazer and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

A VICTORY FOR BALDWIN.

The Appeal Taken by Von der Ahe Dismissed and He Must Pay $3,000.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—The case of Mark Baldwin, the ball player, against "Chris" Von der Ahe of St. Louis, has practically come to an end so far as Baldwin is concerned, and he probably will get his money in a few days.

Baldwin's attorneys filed a motion in the United States Circuit Court to-day, asking that the appeal taken by Von der Ahe be dismissed for the reason that he had not perfected his appeal. As no objection was made by counsel for Von der Ahe, the Court dismissed the appeal. It is expected that Von der Ahe's surety, the Mercantile Trust Company of this city, will pay the money, amounting to $3,000, without further delay. W. N. Nimek, who had Von der Ahe kidnapped and brought to this city from St. Louis, has entered suit to recover from Von der Ahe the costs of the trip.

DEATH OF LIEUT. STACY.

Celebrated Football Player Passes Away at Gorham, Me.—Comment in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The following was posted at the War Department to-day:

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 5.
Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington.
Following telegram just received:
"Gorgham, Me., Sept. 5.—Lieut Lucian Stacy died here this morning. Clinton Stacy, M. D."
McCASKEY.

Lieut. Stacy was one of the most celebrated football players on the West Point team.

LETTER CARRIERS AT TOLEDO.

Four Hundred Delegates Present at the Opening of the Convention.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The National Letter Carriers' Association convention opened to-day with 400 delegates in the city. Visiting carriers from various cities are estimated at 5,000, and the convention promises to be the greatest in the history of the association. The contest for National Officer is lost in the discussion over the civil service resolutions to be presented, and the convention will undoubtedly petition Congress asking for the most stringent civil service legislation.

The great parade was held this afternoon, and was an imposing pageant. Ten thousand uniformed letter carriers and members of local civic societies participated.

The first session of the delegates was held at Memorial Hall this evening, and Mayor Jones, on behalf of the city of Toledo, welcomed the carriers. J. Kent Hamilton spoke for Gov. Bushnell, who could not be present. National President J. H. Parsons of New York City replied for the carriers. Among other speakers were August Machen of Washington, Superintendent of the free delivery system, and Postmaster F. B. Dickerson of Detroit. After some formal reports were submitted the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

SOLDIERS IN A SHIPWRECK.

Sick Men from Montauk Go on the Rocks at Point Judith on the Way to Boston.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—After midnight the tug Colonel John F. Gaynor, towing a barge filled with sick and wounded soldiers, arrived at Long Wharf, they having been shipwrecked at Point Judith at 8 o'clock during a heavy fog. The soldiers, 137 in number, of the Second and Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, left Montauk Point yesterday morning for Boston on the steamer Lewiston, and while scudding along in the fog, about 8 o'clock, the Lewiston struck the rocks of the breakwater, and the soldiers were listed from side to side in a helpless condition.

Fortunately the tug Gaynor was lying inside the breakwater. The soldiers were lifted from the wrecked steamer to a large lighter with the aid of the Massachusetts Volunteer Ambulance Corps which went to Montauk to take the sick troops to Boston hospitals.

The soldiers are in charge of Dr. Shea and Capt. Miles Standish of the Massachusetts Militia.

The fog cleared away after the vessel landed on the rocks, and when the sick soldiers arrived here it was a warm starlight night. The news of the shipwrecked soldiers being here aroused half of Newport, and the people aided in transferring them to a special train for Boston. On the deck of the lighter the exhausted soldiers laid unmindful of their surroundings. Near the bow of the lighter sat a weeping mother over her son, fanning him and encouraging him to live. The police were called by the Captain of the watch, and with the ambulance and four stretchers they also aided in moving the men.

TRAIN WRECK IN WASHINGTON.

Fireman and Brakeman Killed and Engineer Injured, Probably Fatally.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Shortly before 12 o'clock to-night a stock train ran into an open switch at the Long Bridge, in South Washington. The train was derailed, the engine overturned, and several cars wrecked.

Fred Frieland, fireman, and Brakeman Cooper were instantly killed, the former being buried beneath the locomotive. Engineer D. Harman was terribly scalded and otherwise injured. He can scarcely recover.

SPAIN FEEDING THE CUBANS.

De Castro Says Supplies Are Bought by the Colonial Government—Cubans Will Disarm.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Señor Fernandez de Castro, the Civil Governor of Havana, has addressed a circular dispatch to the Mayors of the provincial towns instructing them, in order to avoid mistakes, to "correct the ignorance regarding the origin of the relief supplies now being sent into the interior from Havana," and to take steps to inform every inhabitant that the supplies are "bought, paid for, and distributed by the Colonial Government, unaided by any foreign help or subscription."

The United States steamer Comal is still lying here idle. Nothing has been done toward landing her cargo of supplies, and she is awaiting instructions from Washington.

Yesterday the Ofelia Cuban military hospital, recently opened at Marianao, in the outskirts of Havana, was visited by upward of 6,000 Cubans. Great excitement prevailed. For a time it was feared trouble would ensue if vent were given to the feelings on both sides, but, fortunately, nothing happened.

On Saturday evening Señor Edouardo Dolz, Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs in the Colonial Government, accompanied by his wife and the Marquis de Cervera, military commander at Marianao, visited the hospital. They were received with military honors by the Spanish troops on crossing the division line at the city limits, where the hospital is situated. The Cuban troops saluted them with the same honors.

Cubans to Lay Down Their Arms.

The Cuban forces are now concentrating at Rojas, near Caibarien, where they are expected to lay down their arms. All the insurgent troops are moving in that direction.

Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez arrived on Friday at Manguito and ordered the Cuban camp there raised and the troops to prepare to disarm, proceeding toward Rojas.

Gen. Rodriguez reports that Gen. Maximo Gomez is in very feeble health.

The news of a concentration of the Cuban forces with a view to laying down arms and ending the war has already had a good effect. The cultivation of fields has been resumed in some quarters. On several estates near Guines, this province, work has been begun at a daily wage of 70 cents.

Reports from Baracoa, by way of Cienfuegos, say that absolute peace and quiet reign there and in the vicinity.

Considerable disease is reported from Guines, and grip and infectious fever have been epidemic in Havana, which is natural, as the poor and middle classes, already weakened by a low diet during the blockade, fell an easy prey.

According to a letter from Manzanillo, dated last Thursday, that port has not suffered from the blockade. Potatoes and onions suddenly disappeared from the market, but since the news of peace arrived, in spite of the fact that no vessel has yet landed a cargo there, both these vegetables are again in the market, and selling at ordinary prices. The only articles that advanced in price at Manzanillo during the blockade were rice, which sold at $40 a hundredweight, and flour, which sold at $55 a sack. The general feeling at Manzanillo, as elsewhere in that part of the island, is one of uncertainty as to the future of Cuba.

On Saturday Gen. Blanco pardoned and released 170 prisoners who were serving terms on the Isle of Pines.

Advices from Sagua la Grande say that the estates in that region are preparing to resume cultivation. The Yagua Juay estate will be the first to grind. The steamer Ardanrose, which has arrived at Sagua la Grande, with her second cargo, will carry on her return to New York 12,000 bags of sugar of the 1897 crop.

Business activity has been resumed there, after a paralysis of three months. The railway company has reopened its warehouses, and firms who had discharged their clerks owing to commercial inactivity have finally reinstated them all. There is no lack of provisions there, but in the military hospitals there are 520 men.

Plant Line to Resume.

The total amount subscribed by patriotic Spaniards in Havana for the "improvement of the Spanish Navy" was $415,086.14. It has been deposited in different banks.

The Plant Line of steamers is about to resume its bi-weekly trips between Havana and Tampa. The Mascotte will arrive here and leave on Wednesday next.

The Havana clergy appear to know what conditions will prevail after the Spanish evacuation. A high ecclesiastic, in the course of an interview here to-day, said:

"This diocese is very rich and entirely self-supporting. All we ask is to be allowed to remain in the exercise of religious liberty granted under the Constitution of the United States."

Evidently the financial condition of the Havana diocese is very different from that of the Santiago diocese, where the Archbishop and the other ecclesiastical officials depend entirely upon their salaries. The Santiago diocese is as poor as the proverbial church mouse.

Several important real estate transactions are reported to-day, in which Americans are buyers. The Tacon Theatre block has been sold to an American syndicate for $350,000.

The Payrete Theatre has been engaged for the coming winter season by a well-known American theatrical manager.

The following vessels have arrived here since Saturday: The steamers Strathairly, from Philadelphia with coal; Maria Herrera, from Vera Cruz, Curityva, from Galveston; Lafayette, from Saint-Nazaire, and the Rita, a coast steamer, all with passengers and cargo; and the schooner Eliza Rogers and Aaron Kingsland, from Key West, with fish.

Champagne Statistics.

From The London Times.

The Reims Chamber of Commerce has just published the following particulars with regard to the trade in champagne during the past year, as compared with the previous five years:

Year.	Number of bottles in st'k. with wh'ls'le firms.	Number of bottles exported.	Number of bottles sold for French consumpt'n.
1892-93	65,583,077	16,600,678	4,487,335
1893-94	86,771,994	17,359,349	4,871,518
1894-95	108,531,393	16,129,374	4,908,281
1895-96	109,320,779	17,966,840	6,065,845
1896-97	111,181,681	22,155,798	6,204,115
1897-98	101,641,636	21,697,188	5,690,599

It will be observed that there has been a marked increase in the quantity exported and in the home consumption during the last three years, although the stock in reserve is still very considerable.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB

Winners of the Races Off Sea Gate Get Nearly $1,000 in Prizes.

CONTEST OF BUSINESS BOATS

The Franklin Brewer a Winner in the Morning—The Afternoon Race of Yachts a Lively One in a Fresh Breeze.

Nearly $1,000 was spent yesterday for the prizes that were awarded to the winners in the races off Sea Gate during the gala day of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The contests began in the morning with a race for fishing boats and other craft that are used solely for business purposes. There were thirteen starters in this race, and the boats were divided into two classes and were sent away shortly after 11 o'clock. They sailed three times over a five-mile triangle, having as outer marks a buoy off Fort Lafayette and the red can buoy (No. 12) off the northwest end of East Bank.

The wind was light from the southwest when the shellbacks piloted their craft across the starting line, which was between the club pier and an anchored dory flying the club flag. In fact, it was so nearly a "Paddy's hurricane" that it was nearly noon before the last of the fleet had slipped across the line. What breeze there was made the course a run to the Fort Lafayette mark, a beat to East Bank, and a broad reach with booms to port for home. During the second round the wind freshened, and the remainder of the race was a lively one, all the crews working like beavers to gain the fifty-dollar prize, which was awarded to the first boat in each class. The thirty-two footer Franklin Brewer led from start to finish in the sloop class, and won rather easily on corrected time. The schooner race was a duel between the A. M. Smith and the John W. Stout. The Smith won easily.

The summary:

WORKING BOATS—SCHOONERS—START 11:05.

Boat and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Cor. Time. H.M.S.
A. M. Smith	47.00	4:21:11	4:13:20
John W. Stout	58.00	4:26:22	4:26:22

WORKING BOATS—SLOOPS—START 11:10.

Boat and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Cor. Time. H.M.S.
Sadie M., George H. Mott	36.00		
Lauretta S., J. Van Wart	31.60	4:28:53	4:20:38
Jennie, Robert Ewin, Jr.	37.00	5:18:20	5:03:42
Clara S., Lambert Snedeker	37.80	4:18:11	4:18:11
Franklin Brewer, J. Brewer	32.00	4:06:16	3:58:38
Flyaway, George Syversen	34.50	4:11:40	4:07:34
G. W. Mazer, Albert Russell	32.00	4:39:56	4:32:18
Lena, Charles Johnson	33.40	4:21:08	4:15:32
Clara, F. Bradford	31.28	5:05:12	4:56:30
Charter Oak, J. Courtney	26.60	4:24:28	4:07:36
Tessie Carman, N. Hanson	30.00	4:33:42	4:22:57

The schooner prize was won by the A. M. Smith. In the sloop class the Franklin Brewer won first, the Flyaway was second, the Charter Oak third, the Lena fourth, and Clara S. fifth.

The Afternoon Contest.

With the increasing breeze, the race for the yachts that was scheduled for the afternoon promised to be a spirited contest, and the fliers dashed about before the start with rails under water as they skimmed along in view of the clubhouse porch. The kit was protested before the race for removing part of her ballast, but that made no difference with young Wilmer Hanan, who was sailing her, and she eventually won in her class. The protest, however, remains to be acted upon.

The course was from the starting line, off the clubhouse pier, to and around an anchored stakeboat off Ulmer Park, thence to and around a white spar buoy off Fort Lafayette, thence to and around the Craven's Shoal buoy, and return. This course was sailed twice around by the larger boats, a total distance of fourteen and five-eighths nautical miles. The canoes and dories sailed twice around a three-and-a-half-mile triangle.

The wind held steady, and increased in force before the yachts were started. At 2:30, when the preparatory gun was fired, there was a scupper breeze. The boats were sent away in divisions, and crossed the line in the following order:

First Division, 2:35—Impudent, Golightly, Tiger, Ella S., Seagull, Mauwee, and Athene. Second Division, 2:40—Kit, Qui Vive, Dot, Rex, Oseonda, Vagabond, and Dorothy. Third Division, 2:45—Baby, Martha M., Mary, Cleota, and Sis. Fourth Division, 2:50—Vortex, Gunwar, Cyclone II., Gryphon, Madeline, and Graff. Fifth Division, 2:55—Canoes, No. 44, Aziz, No. 43, Zip, No. 45, Dories, Punkie, Dixie, and Damfino.

The course was a broad reach on the starboard tack, a close reach with booms to starboard, a beat to the Craven's Shoal mark, and a broad reach with booms to port to the home mark. The yachts were timed at the end of the first round.

Sea Gull, 3:19:57; Kit, 3:20:59; Dot, 3:22:05; Impudent, 3:22:29; Qui Vive, 3:24:54; Rex, 3:26:48; Dorothy, 3:27:46; Tiger, 3:28:08; Mauwee, 3:28:56; Vagabond, 3:29:43; Golightly, 3:30:00; Oseonda, 3:30:53; Athene, 3:32:14; Baby, 3:35:26; Martha M., 3:38:29; Cleota, 3:38:32; Mary, 3:40:21; Gunwar, 3:43:20; Sis, 3:43:28; Vortex, 3:44:30; Madeline, 3:44:58; Cyclone II., 3:44:58; Zip, 3:45:31; Gryphon, 3:45:44; No. 43, 3:48:28; Aziz, 3:48:38; Graff, 3:48:39; Punkie, 3:54:01; No. 44, 3:55:33; Damfino, 3:55:57; Dixie, 3:58:06.

The Second Round.

The wind, during the second round, veered more to the westward and grew lighter, giving the oversparred boats an opportunity to crawl up on their more stable opponents, although there were few material alterations in the relative positions of the yachts. Several retired from the contest and the boats were timed at the finish as follows:

Aziz, 4:56:07; Kit, 4:57:20; Dot, 4:57:44; Sea Gull, 4:59:50; Zip, 5:02:49; No. 44, 5:03:59; No. 43, 5:05:22; Dorothy, 5:08:15; Madeline, 5:08:44; Rex, 5:09:46; Impudent, 5:10:21; Ella S., 5:10:26; Qui Vive, 5:11:27; Graff, 5:14:59; Punkie, 5:15:07; Dixie, 5:24:03; Damfino, 5:24:22; Athene, 5:38:58; Mauwee, 5:38:38; Baby, 5:40:21; Tiger, 5:40:52; Martha M., 5:41:25; Cleota, 5:42:29; Golightly, 5:44:14; Sis, 5:45:17; Vortex, 5:48:45; Cyclone II., 5:51:55; Gunwar, 5:52:03.

After the race the Dot was protested by Skipper Hanan for fouling the Fort Lafayette mark. The summary:

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—GROUP I.—START, 2:35.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Cor'ct'd Time. H.M.S.
Seagull, J. Fred Ackerman	51.73	2:29:50	2:29:50
Tiger, A. J. Harrison	35.00	Did not finish.	
Athene, F. B. Mackey	N. M.	3:03:58	N. M.
Ella S, ——	33.00	2:35:26	2:22:12
Impudent, Louis Boury	42.50	2:35:21	2:29:57
Mauwee, H. J. Roberts	42.50	3:03:38	
Golightly, E. Hope Norton	42.50	3:09:14	

CABIN CATBOATS—GROUP II.—START, 2:40.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Cor'ct'd Time. H.M.S.
Dot, C. T. Pierce	30.00	2:17:44	2:17:44
Oseonda, ——	30.00	Withdrawn.	
Rex, F. M. Randall	26.60	2:29:46	2:25:34
Qui Vive, George Freeth	25.00	2:31:27	2:24:52
Kit, T. J. Dunne	30.00	2:17:20	2:17:20
Vagabond, ——	25.00	Did not finish.	
Dorothy, R. E. Johnson	28.60	2:28:15	2:26:35

OPEN CATBOATS—GROUP III.—START, 2:45.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Cor'ct'd Time. H.M.S.
Martha M., ——	19.40	2:56:25	2:46:49
Cleota, ——	20.40	2:57:29	2:50:01
Baby, A. M. Johnson	19.90	2:55:21	2:46:50
Mary, William Langley	24.00	2:55:18	2:55:18
Sis, ——	19.00	3:00:17	2:49:47

NEW YORK CANOE CLUB KNOCKABOUTS—START, 2:50.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Cor'ct'd Time. H.M.S.
Cyclone II., ——	18.00	3:01:55	3:01:55
Vortex, ——	18.00	2:58:45	2:58:45
Gunwar, ——	18.00	3:02:03	3:02:03
Gryphon, ——	18.00	Not timed.	
Madeline, ——	18.00	2:54:33	2:54:33
Graff, ——	18.00	3:10:38	3:10:36

SPECIAL CLASS—CANOES—START, 2:55.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Cor'ct'd Time. H.M.S.
Zip, ——	2:07:49	2:07:49
Aziz, ——	2:01:07	2:01:07
No. 44, ——	Did not finish.	
No. 43, ——	2:10:22	2:10:22
No. 45, ——	2:01:57	2:01:57

ONE-DESIGN DORIES—START, 2:55.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Cor'ct'd Time. H.M.S.
Damfino, F. B. Mackey	2:29:22	2:29:22
Dixie, Henry Barnet	2:25:00	2:25:00
Punkie, E. T. Adams	2:20:07	2:20:07

KNOCKABOUT RACES.

The Stella Outsails Her Competitors in the Oyster Bay Contests.

The fast knockabout Stella, which, under the skillful guidance of young Sherman Hoyt, is all but invincible, added another to her string of victories over the Oyster Bay course yesterday afternoon. Against her was the best of the club fleet. She finally won, however, by fifty-seven seconds.

At the time of the start the wind was about north. The course lay from the first turn at Plum Point outside the middle ground buoy to the spar buoy off Lloyd's Neck, and to the Centre Island Government buoy, with one more turn of the Lloyd's Neck mark and home to a finish off the clubhouse in Oyster Bay. The summary tells the story of the race. It follows:

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Stella, Sherman Hoyt	5:18:05
Heron, J. A. Weeks	5:25:02
Senta, Daniel Bacon	5:29:00
Keewaydin, C. W. Wetmore	5:30:50
Dacoit, H. L. Maxwell	5:32:41
Gloria, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	5:35:30
Nakodo, Mr. Sherman	5:33:45
Midge, F. W. Boyer	5:37:20

Vio-Violet
Lundborg's—
excels all other
Violet Perfumes.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced for sweepstakes this afternoon over a course from Brenton's Cove to Bishop's Buoy, to Jamestown, and back to starting point, twice over. The Wa Wa struck against a rock near Gould Rocks, but was not damaged. The Carolina E. picked up a lobster pot while in the lead, which caused her to drop astern for a time, but after releasing the pot she recovered the lead and held it. The wind was from the southwest. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finished.	Elapsed.
Carolina, P. Jones	4:55:48	1:54:48
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:56:08	1:55:08
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	4:56:26	1:55:26
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	4:56:28	1:55:26
Asahi, L. Warren	5:00:04	1:59:44

Wa Wa, Reginald Brooks, did not finish.

SEVERAL CRICKET CONTESTS.

The Manhattans Defeat the Paterson Club at Prospect Park.

The hot weather yesterday had little effect on the cricketers of New York, who put in the greater part of the day under the full rays of the sun. At Prospect Park, the Paterson Club had a return match with the Manhattans, who gained the victory rather easily by 45 runs. A. Cleaver played a fine innings of 46 for Manhattan, and he was well backed up by A. Smedley, who contributed 32 in the first innings and 45 in the second. W. Clarkson did the best work for Paterson, with a steady innings of 30. The score:

MANHATTAN.

First innings—		Second innings—	
A. Smedley, b. Clarkson	32	c. Bunce, b. Clarkson	45
F. A. Slade, c. Crutchlow, b. West	8		
H. Tattersall, run out	0	c. Crutchlow, b. Warburton	12
T. J. O'Reilly, b. West	15	c. Hunter, b. Bunce	12
A. Cleaver, run out	46		
F. W. Green, c. Clarkson, b. West	0	not out	2
R. Jones, b. Clarkson	15		
E. J. Atwood, c. Warburton, b. West	9	not out	6
E. Pearson, c. Warburton, b. West	0	b. Warburton	5
A. J. Gray, c. Hunter, b. Clarkson	8		
J. P. Frank, not out	7		
Byes	2	Byes	1
Leg byes	2	Leg byes	6
Total	144	Total	89

PATERSON.

F. G. Warburton, run out	5
W. Bunce, b. Cleaver	9
W. Clarkson, c. Jones, b. Cleaver	30
C. Hunter, c. Jones, b. Frank	14
J. Crutchlow, c. and b. Frank	0
J. Forest, c. and b. Frank	10
T. Kenyon, c. Frank, b. O'Reilly	1
J. Denton, c. Gray, b. O'Reilly	2
J. H. West, not out	8
J. Robertson, c. Jones, b. Cleaver	0
J. Patterman, b. Cleaver	0
Byes	13
Leg byes	6
No ball	1
Total	99

The Arbroath team put up a good game at Prospect Park for Kings County, but had to submit to defeat by 29 runs. C. Hole distinguished himself for the winners in both departments of the game, scoring top score with a hard hit 33, and taking 8 wickets for 8 runs. For Arbroath, J. Anderson and W. Anderson made a good stand, with 26 and 23, respectively. The totals were: Arbroath, 78; Kings County, 107.

The Stamford Cricket Club paid a visit to the Caribbeans at Central Park and suffered defeat on the first innings, by 52 runs. G. Watson reached top score for the winners, with 15, while H. C. Tupper just equaled this for Stamford. The totals were: Caribbeans, 94; Stamford, 42, and 22 for six wickets.

The Brooklyn Club put up a great batting game for the Manhattan Second eleven, at Prospect Park, and won rather easily by 68 runs. A. Brown was in great form with the willow for the winners, and put on 60 in something like his old style. S. Pedlow and R. C. M. Browne also did well with 29 and 26, while for Manhattan, H. Rushton scored 34, and H. O. Wilkinson 25. The totals are: Manhattan Second, 124; Brooklyn, 192.

The Columbia and Yorkville Clubs played at Central Park in the presence of a very large crowd and the former won by 34 runs. W. Mara, with a good innings of 19 for Columbia, was top scorer of the game, while S. Freeman added 13, R. Fitzsimmons 11, and W. Dyson, 10. The totals are: Columbia, 79; Yorkville, 45.

The New York Cricket Club visited Roseville and defeated the club there by seventeen runs, after a close contest. The totals were: New York, 72 and 68; Roseville, 55 and 41, for three wickets.

MISS MARY ONAHAN ELOPES.

Married to T. J. Gallery at Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Miss Mary Onahan, daughter of William J. Onahan, one of Chicago's best-known Roman Catholics and a Count of the Papal Court, eloped to-day with T. J. Gallery, a young attorney. They were married at the Cathedral of the Holy Name and went to the Auditorium Annex.

Mr. Gallery had paid court to Miss Onahan for some time, but her parents objected to the match, for what reason they refuse to say. The daughter had apparently acceded to their wishes, and the affair presumably had dwindled from love to mere friendship, but all this time the lovers were preparing to elope.

Miss Onahan left home this morning, ostensibly on a shopping tour. The first the family knew of her marriage was when a reporter called to question the parents concerning it. "Preposterous," said Mr. Onahan. "It's a hoax." Just then his eye caught sight of an envelope addressed to him in his daughter's handwriting on the library table. Then he learned that it was true.

Miss Onahan was prominent in the congress of representative women during the World's Fair.

GEN. PANDO TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Goes Out to See the Sights—Capt. Concas May Leave Saturday.

Gen. Luis Manuel de Pando, who was second in command of the Spanish forces in Cuba, and who arrived here on the steamship Philadelphia from Havana last Sturday, spent the greater part of yesterday in his room at the Hotel America. To all interviewers the General sent word that he had nothing to add to his interview of the previous day. In the evening he went out to see the sights with the hotel clerk as a guide.

Gen. Pando, it was declared at the hotel, had engaged passage for himself and his aide de camp, Col. Leopoldo Bejaurus, on a steamer which leaves this port to-day. He will probably debark at Southampton and proceed without delay to Madrid to report to the Minister of War.

Capt. D. Victor Concas, commander of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa at the time of her destruction off Santiago, rested quietly in his apartments at the Hotel Martin yesterday. He, too, denied himself to callers, pleading fatigue. Speaking for him, a friend said last evening that Capt. Concas had not yet decided just when he would depart for home, but it was not improbable that he would leave on La Champagne of the French Line, which sails for Havre next Saturday.

Stamp Tax on Stock Transfers.

Some confusion has been caused in Wall Street by a belief that certificates of stock transferred must be stamped, in addition to the memorandum of sale. Collector Treat said yesterday that Commissioner Scott ruled some time ago that stamping the memorandum was sufficient. It is not necessary that the owner's name should appear in a transfer of stock.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA

Races of Amateur Oarsmen Held on the Harlem River Were Well Contested.

SOME EXCITING FINISHES

The Pennsylvania Barge Club Crews from Philadelphia Carried Off the Principal Honors—Several Fouls in the Afternoon.

The ninth annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association of Amateur Oarsmen, held yesterday on the Harlem River, was by far the largest and most interesting event of its kind held in or about New York this season. Tide, wind, and weather favored the oarsmen, and, with one or two exceptions, every crew entered came to the starting line. Thousands of people flocked to the banks of the river to see the races, while the boathouses, decorated with flags and bunting, were crowded with members and their friends. There were nineteen events in all, including the trial heats. Of these, the Pennsylvania Barge Club crews from Philadelphia won the majority, while the Harlem oarsmen captured only three. The trial heats during the morning were rowed off in good shape without any mishap of importance, but during the afternoon there were several fouls that somewhat marred the sport.

The course for all races was one mile straightaway from a stakeboat anchored off One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Central Bridge. In the morning the races were rowed down the river with the tide, while in the afternoon they were rowed up. The course was kept clear of boats by several police patrol launches.

The Morning Races.

The first race of the day, shortly after 10 o'clock, was for junior single scullers, and was rowed in three heats. There were four entries in each heat, the winner of each to row in the final. S. Cramer of the Lone Star Boat Club won the first heat in 6:06½. J. Crawford, New York Athletic Club, was second; time, 6:14. The second heat was won by H. Harlfinger, Vesper Boat Club, in 5:59. W. Mehrhoff, Crescent Boat Club, was second; time, 6:12. The third heat was won by J. Dempsey, Pennsylvania Barge Club; time, 5:57. J. Pardue, Institute Boat Club, was second; time, 6:06½.

There were two heats and seven entries in the intermediate single-scull event, first and second men to row in the final. F. Marsh, Pennsylvania Barge Club, won the first heat easily, in 6:32¼. J. Coburn, Institute Boat Club, was second; time, 6:41½. In the second heat Q. Knechler of the Newark Athletic Club capsized at the quarter, and H. Harlfinger, Vesper Boat Club, and E. W. Gailliard, Atalanta Boat Club, paddled to the finish, no time being taken, as both men were eligible in the final.

The first of the two heats in the junior eight-oared shell event, which had four entries—Metropolitan Boat Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Palisade Boat Club, and Montrose Boat Club of Philadelphia—proved a very lively race. All four crews caught the water together on the crack of the pistol, and started off in good form. At the quarter the Metropolitans were leading by a trifle, the Palisades being close behind them. A pretty race followed for first place, the Palisades winning by half a length in 5:08½. The Metropolitans were second, time, 5:09¼, and the Harlem Rowing Club third, time 5:12. The second heat was won by the Institute Boat Club, time 5:21½; the Dauntless Boat Club was second, time 5:22½, and the Staten Island Boat Club third, time 5:31

The afternoon's racing was marked by a series of fouls that caused some dissatisfaction among the crews, and several protests were made but not allowed. It was 2 o'clock before the afternoon racing began, owing to the delay in getting the crews to the starting line. The first event for intermediate four-oared gig crews proved to be one of the prettiest and closest races of the day. There were three entries, the Atalanta Boat Club, the Pennsylvania Boat Club, and the Crescent Boat Club. All three crews got away together. At the quarter the Atalantas and the Pennsylvanias were bow and bow, and then followed a close race to the half, when the Pennsylvanias had a slight advantage. Nearing the finish both crews spurted, the Pennsylvania crew crossing the line about a yard ahead of the Atalantas. The winning crew was composed of H. Wilson, bow; H. Southwick, No. 2; P. Kunzig, No. 3; G. Jackson, stroke, and P. Wall coxswain. Time—5:44; Atalanta, 5:44½. Creccents quit at the three-quarter mark.

The senior four shell event was started with four entries: The Ravenswood Boat Club, the Institute Boat Club, the Pennsylvania Boat Club, and the First Bohemian Boat Club. Before the quarter had been rowed the Ravenswoods fouled the Institutes, and broke the rudder of the boat of the latter crew. The Ravenswoods were disqualified, and the race was postponed for half an hour. In the meantime the intermediate double scull event was run off and won by the Vesper Boat Club double, composed of G. Loeffler, bow, and W. Carr, stroke, in 5:36¼. The Institute Boat Club crew, A. Jelinek and T. Zahradnik were second with the time 5:39. The Nonpariels were third. The senior four-oared shell crews were started off again, and before twenty strokes had been pulled the Institute and the Pennsylvania crews fouled. Once more they were brought back to the starting line, and finally were started. The Pennsylvania crew proved winner. The crew is composed of H. Monoghan, bow; E. Marsh, No. 2; H. Scott, No. 3, and J. Dempsy, stroke. Time—5:17. The First Bohemian was second. Time—5:27½.

The Quarter-Mile Dash.

Much interest has centred in the quarter-mile dash which had four entries: J. Juvenal, Pennsylvania Boat Club; W. Aman, Harlem Rowing Club; H. Vought, Atalanta Boat Club, and F. Cresser, Vesper Boat Club. The men caught the water together, and were so bunched throughout the race that it was hard to tell who had the advantage. Juvenal crossed the finish only a half second ahead of Aman, while Vought was a close third. The winner's time was 1:16.

The final of the intermediate single scull event was won by Marsh, Pennsylvania Boat Club, after being fouled by Gailliard, who was disqualified. Harlfinger and Coburn quit at the three-quarters.

The Atlantic Boat Club crew, composed of A. Hayne, bow; H. Kudlich, No. 2; A. Andutsch, No. 3; W. Trenkamp, stroke, and C. Trautwein, coxswin, captured the senior four-oared barge event, covering the course in 5:46. The Rosedale Boat Club crew of Hoboken were second; time, 5:54½. In the junior four-oared gig race there were four entries—the Atalanta Boat Club, the Chamounix Boat Club of Philadelphia, the Crescent Boat Club, and the Vesper Boat Club. The Atalanta crew, composed of B. Marcadante, bow; B. Stockholm, No. 2; J. Hughes, No. 3; L. Handley, stroke, and E. Villaverdi, coxswain, won in 6:01, after a close race with the Vesper crew, who finished second in 6:04.

Juvenal of the Pennsylvania had an easy race for senior single-scull honors, winning in 6:28. Weizenegger, Passaic Boat Club, was second, time 6:35, with F. Cressor, Vesper Boat Club, third.

Two Fouls in the Eight-Oared Final.

There was another foul in the final of the junior eight-oared shell event. The Metropolitan R. C. crew were leading at the quarter when they were fouled by the Institute crew, which was being crowded out of its course by the Dauntless crew. The Palisades were rowing the north shore course. All four crews were started again from where the foul occurred. Then followed a pretty race between the Metropolitans and the Palisades for first place. The latter crew won by not more than three feet, the Dauntless and the Institute fouling at the three-quarter mark.

J. Dempsey won the final of the junior single-scull event easily in 6:58, with Harlfinger second in the time of 7:10.

The Vesper B. C. crew, composed of G. Loeffler, bow, and W. Carr, stroke, won the junior double event in 6:30; Crescent B. C. second; time—6:45.

The last race of the day was the senior eight-oared shell event, in which two crews were entered, as follows: First Bohemian Boat Club, W. Chrastil, bow; F. Vesely, No. 2; W. Sedlacek, No. 3; A. Ladman, No. 4; F. Zelezny, No. 5; F. Budry, No. 6; J. Behensky, No. 7; J. Koudelka, stroke; E. Kalina, coxswain. Fairmount Rowing Association, E. Nahill, bow; H. Lang, No. 2; G. Engle, No. 3; W. Schrieber, No. 4; P. Daly, No. 5; S. Brady, No. 6; F. Schell, No. 7; M. Carr, stroke; E. Connelly, coxswain.

Both crews got away together on the crack of the pistol, and for the first half it was a nip-and-tuck race. After that the Bohemians took the lead, and although they steered a very bad course, won by about four lengths.

Last evening a meeting was held at the Union Boat Clubhouse, when the Regatta Committee awarded handsome gold die medals to the winners of each event and silk banners to the clubs they represented.

Miss Atkinson Defeats Miss Neely.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 5.—Miss Juliette Atkinson defeated Miss Carrie Neely in the finals of the woman's tennis tournament to-day. The score was 9—7, 6—3, 9—7. Miss Atkinson, by winning the tournament, becomes the opponent of Miss Louise Pound, the champion. The championship game will be played to-morrow.

THE PORT OF GALVESTON.

The Shipping Trade This Season the Largest in Its History.

From The Galveston News.

The year just closed has been a very successful one for Galveston, more satisfactory in a general way, perhaps, than the one which preceded it, although that, too, was a period of progress. In no line has there been an exception to the general order of improvement. The wholesale and retail trade has prospered; there have been a good many public improvements and much private building. The shipping trade has been the largest in the history of the port. New ports are being reached, and many new products have been added to the list of exports and imports handled through this gateway. In the midst of an unprecedented rush of freight in last October the city and port were quarantined and the business of the port suffered a slight interruption. The loading of vessels continued from the freight already in the yards. Within forty-eight hours some of the rail lines were again sending their loaded cars into Galveston and taking out the empties, and within a week free communication had been re-established. The only bad effect of the temporary tie-up was a slight congestion of freight which lasted but a few days, and this was more than offset by the Morgan Line of steamships making this their Southern terminus for about three weeks.

Another break in the current came with the breaking out of the war. The coastwise lines operating between this port and New York, and between Morgan City and Brownsville, were suspended in response to the demand of the Government for transports, and not till last week was the service restored to New York, the first of the Mallory steamers sailing for that port yesterday. The effect of this suspension was to reduce the shipping business of the port for two months, as the coastwise lines have usually done the bulk of the shipping business during the Summer. The aggregate of the shipping business during this period of suspension, however, was in excess of that done during the corresponding period in last year, which goes to show that there would have been a big increase had the coastwise lines continued. Because of the suspension of these coastwise lines a large quantity of bagging and ties, which would have moved through this port, had to be supplied direct from the Eastern mills by rail shipment. Of course, the hundreds of employes of these lines were thrown out of employment and had to seek work elsewhere. Notwithstanding this fact, retailers report a better business than they had during the preceding twelve months, which fact they ascribe to the growth of the town and to the settlement, growth, and prosperity of the coast country. Had the coastwise lines continued as usual, affording employment to their hundreds of men, the retail business would unquestionably have shown a marked increase. When it became apparent that war was inevitable, the uncertainty as to what the effect of it would be, especially upon a coast city like Galveston, caused many people who had contemplated improvements and the erection of new buildings to postpone their contracts for the same, but in a short time they became assured that they could safely proceed and building became quite active, and has been especially so during the last month. Also, with the first sound of war the banking institutions of the city began to restrict their loans until they could see "where they were at." They got their bearings within ten days, and then proceeded with their business as usual.

Laughable Parisian Incident.

The Parisian correspondent of The London Standard says a clever and daring burglar gave considerable amusement the other evening to a crowd of several thousand persons assembled on the Place de la Bastile, who were attracted by the spectacle of a large number of policemen engaged in exploring the roofs of a block of houses in the square. The Standard correspondent states that [illegible] in the evening Lieut. Metayer of the Republican Guard, discovered a burglar in his apartment at 2 Place de la Bastile. The man [illegible] for valuables. The lieutenant of Gendarmes, [illegible] alone, [illegible]. After [illegible] officers [illegible] they [illegible] had [illegible] taken [illegible] two hours, to the great entertainment of the crowd below. [illegible] chimney-stack [illegible] thief. [illegible] ered [illegible] a room on the top floor, [illegible] of the [illegible]. It would appear that the man, with great self-possession, [illegible] clothes, [illegible] ing to [illegible] he had [illegible] bowing [illegible] door, [illegible] watched the police on the roof [illegible] at large.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1898.

OFFICES:

New York—
Publication..........Printing House Square
Up-Town..........1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington..........515 Fourteenth St.
London: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
Switzerland, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
Germany, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.
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NOW IT IS THE PRESIDENT.

There is little use now of wasting powder on Secretary Alger, any more than on Secretary Alger's subordinates. The responsibility for the maltreatment and needless deaths of ten times as many American soldiers as the Spaniards were able to kill has gone higher. It is "up to" the President.

Nobody can understand the apathy of the President. He is a humane man, a conscientious man, a shrewd politician. In every one of these capacities he ought to have taken the opportunity of the first disclosure of the abysmal incompetency of Alger in its hideous results to get rid of the man who was the common chief of all the minor incompetents. Commissariat, transport, medical service—all these are departments which have been vieing with each other in inefficiency—are bureaus of what in another country would be the General Staff. Over all of them Alger presides. In none of them has he effected any reform. In every one of them he has done positive mischief by injecting into it politics and politicians of his personal kind, and there is no worse kind. Ludington, Eagan, Sternberg—he is responsible for them all. But the President is responsible for him.

How can the President expect to face the people of this country when, by not removing the author of all this misery, he makes himself and his party responsible for it? What kindness of heart is that which lets brave soldiers who have served their country well die of maltreatment and neglect, rather than hurt the feelings of the man to whom the neglect and the maltreatment are due? To clean out a pesthole in Montauk or in Chickamauga is beyond the power, it seems, of the War Department. To clean out the Augean stable, the War Department itself, is within the power of the President. Why, for all these weeks, has he delayed to do it?

Let Mr. McKinley ask himself if we were to-morrow or next month or next year to be confronted with another war, and he were to call for volunteers to fight it, how many volunteers he would obtain. Four months ago they rose by hundreds of thousands in all parts of the country. If he had called for a million of men he would have had them. Then they believed that they would be taken care of, and that the necessary risks of war were all that they would have to confront. Now they know that their lives would be at the mercy, not only of the enemy, but of every incompetent civilian or military favorite who might be intrusted with duties to which he was incompetent. Until justice is done upon the malefactors of this war and the whole rotten staff is overhauled and reformed, or until this war is forgotten, there will be very few volunteers for another.

To this patriotic consideration a political consideration is added, to which the President may be supposed to be equally alive. The indignant people of the United States, the widows of brave husbands, the "mothers that lack sons," who believe that their husbands and sons have been sacrificed by and to incompetents in the War Department, will look for some object upon which to visit their indignation. They will find it in the Republican Party. The skill and bravery of the army and the navy are not the work of the Administration. What is is the incompetency which has nullified and handicapped the skill and bravery of the army and taken many thousands of lives that might have been saved. It is the Republican Party that the people will hold answerable for all this wanton and cruel slaughter. If the President refuses to set his house in order before the elections, the people will put it to rights in a way that may astonish him. How many doubtful States, how many doubtful districts, does he think the Republican Party can carry on the record that Alger has made, and that he has allowed Alger to keep on making?

BLACK PERISHES, PLATT SURVIVES.

Bitter thoughts possess the mind of Gov. Frank S. Black in these days, we imagine, and rage and rebellion, if he is capable of such vehement emotions, raise a tumult within his bosom.

He is about to sink into an eternal obscurity, while Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the master he has obeyed to his cost and ruin, rides the waves of the storm-tossed political ocean like an experienced duck, and is visibly making his way to shelter. Black is lost. Platt is going to save himself. It is one of the tragedies of politics, a tragedy in which both the principal actors exhibit ingratitude and faithlessness. Both are perfectly selfish, and either would cheerfully destroy the other to keep his own head above water. If there were honor in base transactions these two men ought to stand by each other. Although Black was not originally Platt's candidate, Platt permitted him to be nominated. He accepted him when he might have rejected him. As Governor Black is really Platt's creation. But after obeying Platt in all things for over half of his term, he suddenly turned his back upon him, a cold and thankless back, at the beginning of this all-important year of the State campaign. The serpent's tooth is a pretty blunt instrument compared to the behavior of Frank S. Black to Thomas C. Platt.

On his part, Platt has turned toward Black the most unfeeling and ruthless side of his nature. The boss was probably well enough content with the Governor. He could have overlooked his tearing off the collar and his insubordinate conduct. Black is ordinarily tractable and obedient. In the view of Platt those are the foundation virtues in the character of a perfect Governor. But it chanced that about the time when Black began to press for the renomination there was an eruptive disturbance in the State canals, with an upheaval of much tenacious mud. Platt looked Black over, observed the profuse discolorations, the stains, and the smirches, and forthwith decided to drop him. He could not be elected if nominated, therefore he must be sent to Coventry.

Yet the canal frauds and steals were the work of Platt's men and done in his interest. The Platt machine was the chief beneficiary of the misdeeds of Aldridge and Adams. If Black's treatment of Platt was rebellion, Platt's treatment of Black was detestable ingratitude. It is a pretty mean thing to hand over to destruction the man who has forfeited his public reputation and imperilled his immortal soul in doing your dirty work.

But behold Platt! He tramples upon the expiring Black and rises, serene and confident, to safety and a future of assured prosperity and power. He declares for Roosevelt—for there is now no doubt that he has done so—throwing the weight of his and the machine's influence in favor of the Colonel's nomination. No doubt Roosevelt might have carried the convention without Platt and in spite of him. But Platt is the most powerful Republican in the State and his decision is at once conclusive. His timely action, leading probably to a practically uncontested nomination, will not fail of appreciation or of reward. Not that he will be able to get from Roosevelt as Governor anything that Roosevelt as Governor ought not to give. That is out of the question. But the continuance of his bosship and the maintenance of his machine are assured. He will under a Roosevelt administration be still a man to be reckoned with in the party, a very powerful Republican. Except in the Executive Chamber Platt, in the event of Roosevelt's election, will possess and wield unimpaired the power he has wielded during the last three years.

It will be hard for Black to retire to the dullness and obscurity of Troy. It will be infuriating to see Platt, the man who made and ruined him, still firm in the saddle and exercising an undiminished control over the Republican organization.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, and for a brief period in 1895 Minister of War, accepts his old portfolio again with the full consciousness of the crisis at hand. He had a strong intimation of this crisis when he succeeded Gen. Mercier, during whose administration Dreyfus was arrested and convicted. But the blow was reserved until the present time. Owing to his liberal-mindedness and oft-insinuated convictions on the great case set before him, Gen. Zurlinden seems to be a man who will not shirk the full duty of his office according to the highest conception of it.

It was eminently fit that M. Cavaignac, after having been made a fool of by at least one member of the General Staff, should throw up the war portfolio in disgust. Another reason probably moved Gen. Saussier, ex-Generalissimo and ex-Military Governor of Paris, to shun the proffered portfolio. He fully recognized the position which the new Minister of War must assume before a people who are beginning to realize that perhaps, after all, civil justice is a better thing for an industrious country than the military article.

The new Minister of War must forswear the cherished tradition of the infallibility of the military fetich; he must begin his administration with the tacit admission that a French court-martial may be mistaken, and he must be ready to face whatever that admission invites. Gen. Zurlinden seems to be such a man.

In the meantime the Parisians are getting ready to raise that peculiarly fateful cry of the boulevards: "Nous sommes trahis!" just as they did in 1815, in 1848, and again in 1871. They have been betrayed, indeed. Cavaignac, the sincere, honest Cavaignac, who wanted to throw "more light," was betrayed, and so was that poor simpleton, M. Ernest Judet, who attacked Emile Zola through the author's dead father by publishing scandalous stories in Le Petit Journal. M. Judet was heavily fined for the libel, but that did not trouble him. He persisted—he persisted until the man who had furnished him with documentary ammunition confessed himself to be a forger and closed the incident by committing suicide. Then M. Judet, mortified, but with stronger recuperative powers than M. Cavaignac, cried: "I, too, am betrayed; let us have a revision of the trial."

"We are betrayed!" shouted by myriads around the Place de la Concorde, is not a cry to meditate over. When it once rings out, according to precedent in the most trustworthy chronicles, something always happens. The Council of State would do well to silence the cry before it is raised too loud. Apparently they can only do this by acquiescing in the reopening of the Dreyfus case. The eyes of the whole civilized world are focussed on Paris at this moment. For the best that there is in France, let us hope that what is needful may be done before it is too late.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

It is characteristic of the Kaiser that he should have "got in" his congratulations to Gen. Kitchener ahead of anybody else. It is to be hoped that nobody in England will take occasion to recall that the last time the Kaiser offered his telegraphic congratulations upon a victory was to Oom Paul upon his repulse of the Jameson raid, and his incidental killing of a number of Englishmen.

Whether the later dispatch obliterates the memory of the earlier or not, it shows the desire of its author to stand well with England. The same desire was shown in the speech which he contributed on Sunday to the Waterloo Monument at Hanover. In this he naturally recalled the participation of Prussians and Englishmen as allies in the battle, took occasion again to compliment Sir Herbert Kitchener's handsome success, and finally called for cheers for his royal and imperial grandmother. These things would indicate that there is more than gossip in the reports of an Anglo-German understanding in the affairs of Africa, if not also of Asia. The alliance would be quite natural if the Governments of the two countries equally represented the people. And, indeed, in the matter of supporting German interests abroad the German Government is really representative. The German "spheres of influence" in Africa have not thus far amounted to much. They include the first experiments of Bismarck in the way of colonization, in which his interest rapidly declined even before he retired from office. It is not likely that they ever will amount to much as receptacles for the surplus population of Germany. The German emigrant does not show a preference for residing under the German flag. The first attempts at colonization assumed that he did or would.

But it is quite conceivable that early in the twentieth century these spheres of influence in West and East Africa may become important markets for German products. Germany, indeed, will do her fair share of the business of the world in case the policy of "the open door" should prevail. There is no commercial reason why she should not favor it in China, and hold exclusive possession of Kiao-Chau only as a naval station. If she has been, or can be, induced to do this, the Anglo-German pressure for open markets would be very difficult for France and Russia to resist.

GOOD WARS AND BAD WARS.

We read with surprise and pain in the editorial columns of The Evening Post the following stony-hearted observations upon the bloody victory of the English at Omdurman:

> "While we cannot withhold admiration for the splendid courage of the Khalifa's Emirs, and the rank and file whom they led to their death, it must be said that their destruction was a necessity to human progress in the Nile Valley. The English losses in the engagement were severe, but they will probably never have to meet the Khalifa again. The road is now open to the Victoria Nyanza, and there is no reason why a noble civilization should not arise and flourish in the Upper Nile Valley, as it now flourishes under English tutelage in the land of the Pharaohs. Not the least of the benefits to the human race flowing from this victory will be the suppression of the slave trade of the Red Sea by cutting its main artery at Khartoum."

This British war on the Upper Nile, it appears, is not an "unholy war." It was not the crime of the century to begin it and the cleaning out of the "big black bounding beggars" who inhabit these regions is a good thing.

Precisely the same justifications apply to our war against the Spaniards in Cuba and the Philippines. Not the least of the benefits flowing from our victories is the suppression of Spanish practices more cruel and damnable than the slave trade. There is now no reason why a noble civilization should not rise and flourish in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Luzon. But we are told that our war was begun in a jingo frenzy, and has left us only a legacy of perils.

It is evident that some other sentiment than horror of war in general prompted much of the opposition to the course of our Government in driving Spain out of this hemisphere. Some good men who denounced our war with Spain for the emancipation of the Cubans and the suppression of perilous disorders urged the Government only a few months earlier to go to war with Turkey for the relief of the Armenians and the protection of our missionary interests.

Our German contemporary, The Staats-Zeitung, is also of those who can see no good results of our war. In commenting upon ex-Secretary Sherman's foolish and perfectly unfounded statement that all that the war has accomplished might have been peacefully secured at a cost not exceeding $100,000,000 if Congress had not rushed the country into war, the Staats-Zeitung says:

> "There is, however, no doubt that Congress executed the will of the preponderating part of the American people, and we fear that this majority part has not yet perceived how false the war policy was and into what a hornets' nest we have flung ourselves. The easy-going National character stands in the way, and also the lack of thorough study of the conditions of the existence of democratic-republican institutions."

We are aware, of course, of the deplorable ignorance of the conditions of the existence of democratic-republican institutions that is well-nigh universal in this country. We have to go to The Cologne Gazette, The Hamburger Nachricten, and The North German Gazette for inspired wisdom on that subject. But why does everybody who opposes the war give himself up to gloomy forebodings about hornets' nests? Have their despairing prophecies any other motive than a desperate wish to prove that they were right about the war? Of course there are hornets' nests—lots of them. But did any farmer ever neglect to till his fields because there were hornets' nests in the hedge-rows?

GEN. PANDO'S MALADY.

If there are any surgeons who have made a specialty of the affection called torticollis they ought instantly to betake themselves and their skill to Spain. That country is a field equally promising for such surgeons, whether they go to it as fortune-hunters or as philanthropists, for the malady mentioned is apparently universal there. All the Spaniards we hear of, at any rate, constantly look backward over their shoulders, never forward, and it is impossible to believe that a whole population would maintain this attitude, not less dangerous than ungraceful, if their cervical muscles were in working order.

That change of scene, the seeing of many men and their cities, will not effect a cure is evidenced by the persistence of the torsion in Spaniards like Gen. Pando. He is intelligent, brave, energetic; he has well-developed powers of observation, and there are several reasons for thinking that his intentions are good; but he is as wrynecked as are the rest of his race, and the voluble orations of which he has delivered himself since his arrival in this city all show that he will continue to gaze behind him at the past till some deftly wielded knife severs the contracted ligaments and permits him to take an astonished survey of the future and its possibilities.

"If this and that had been done," says Gen. Pando; "if Toral had not surrendered, if Sagasta had not treated for peace, if American soldiers had been as bad fighters as their officers were sanitarians, if Havana had been attacked instead of Santiago, if I had ever had a chance to see a Yankee uniform, if—," but there is no necessity for duplicating here an interview published in our local columns yesterday. Talk of this kind, of course, is utterly useless, but that is not its worst quality. The person thus employed is simply preparing new misfortunes for himself, and the nation made up of such persons is in an almost hopeless condition.

Accomplished facts, to be sure, are worth careful study, but not unless they are recognized for what they are, and not unless their bearing on the future is clearly seen. Gen. Pando admits nothing. He imagines that but for a few mistakes and a little ill-luck Spain might have held her position. His delusions are very strange and very sad. He has an aggravated case of torticollis, and if he goes home with it uncured he is a lost man.

"SCIENTISTS" ARE "BUSY."

That amiable Orangeman—or East Orangeman, to be exact—whose eulogy of "Christian Science" we published yesterday, is a person of much humor. Whether the humor is of the conscious or the unconscious, the voluntary or the involuntary, variety, it is unnecessary to decide. The reality of his humor is beyond question, and that, after all, is the main point.

Especially delightful was his assertion—delicately put in the form of a question, by the way—that newspaper attacks on the "scientists" are unfair, because those individuals are too busy about their holy work ever to reply! If that isn't a colossal joke there never was one. We do not mean to intimate that the exploiters of this particular phase of human credulity are not industrious; indeed, we should not be surprised to learn that many of them, foreseeing the speedy and inevitable end of an extremely profitable business, are dangerously exhausting themselves in the effort to make a lot of hay while the sun shines. But, be that as it may, great numbers of them certainly do find time to answer, usually at great length, every slighting reference to their trade that appears in print. If waste baskets could speak, their testimony would be overwhelming, and it has been our own experience that, while a gibe at anti-vivisection or anti-vaccination would elicit only from fifteen to twenty-three expostulatory communications, one at "Christian Science" was good for at least fifty. And most of them begin with, "I know you won't print this letter, but—" showing that the writer had time for what he knew was useless labor.

Another merry jest in the Orangeman's communication was his declaration that nobody who has not read and tried to understand "Health and Science" has a right to criticise the followers of its author or the principles she teaches. Perusal of that book is difficult, comprehension of it is impossible, and if those who cannot do both must be silent, the "scientists" are in no peril.

The third gem of the letter was its claim that such progress as the world has made since 1866 in politics, mechanics, art, science, and morals was due to the book in question! That, however, is a joke not easy to laugh at. It is funny, of course, but it is also pathetic, as a clear revelation of hopeless mania, and a sensitive, sympathetic, altruistic writer feels no impulse to comment upon it lightly.

* * *

We recommend our readers to compare the expert opinion upon Camp Wikoff given by Dr. Gilman Thompson in our columns yesterday with the official opinion upon the same subject by the Secretary of War. According to Dr. Thompson, "the whole camp is infected by disease," moribund patients are turned out of it and sent adrift, the chief water supply is a well within a rod of a pest pond, and finally the management of the camp is preparing "another outbreak of typhoid fever." Secretary Alger "feels certain that after a careful examination of Camp Wikoff that everything possible is being done for the men, both sick and well, who are detained there."

* * *

Confusing as is the rapid interchange of stolid denial and fierce accusation that is passing between the Administration and its more or less expert critics, there is one plain, unquestionable fact on which the general public can rest secure, by which it can test all the excuses that are made and all the assertions that elicit them. That fact is: Typhoid fever is an absolutely preventable disease. The prevention is not easy, when great bodies of men are massed together in places not specially designed for their accommodation, for it requires the exercise of minute and constant care, but it requires nothing else—no deep knowledge of medicine or bacteriology, no expensive or complicated machinery, no great amount of technical training. The whole thing comes down to—pure water and cleanliness. And for the cure of typhoid the requisites are equally simple. The patients need no costly delicacies, no drugs brought from afar and subtly combined, no delicate instruments found only in great hospitals. The cure is like the prevention, with milk added. Now, typhoid is epidemic in almost every camp, and the surgeons, instead of suppressing the disease, scatter the patients. Here is light by which to judge the denials and the accusations.

SURGEONS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On May 29, 1898, you published a letter entitled "The Army's Civilian Surgeons," signed, "Veteran." In view of the predictions of that letter, which are to-day more than fulfilled in the deplorable condition of our brave boys, I think it would prove of interest to your readers if you would republish it now. The letter, written early in the campaign, was moderate in tone, scholarly in its style, and far-seeing in its predictions. I hope to read it again in your columns, where its second publication may awaken more appreciation than when it first appeared. The painful objective lessons we are now receiving will help to make its meaning more valuable. PHYSICIAN.

New York, Sept. 5, 1898.

The letter referred to follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perusing the many criticisms of the Administration, in the selection of candidates for staff positions in the army, the various critics appear to me to have ignored one class of appointees, compared to which the others sink into insignificance. It is a generally conceded fact that the campaign upon which our army is about to enter will be, by all odds, more a fight with disease than Spaniards, and it is assumed that every effort should be made by the authorities to mitigate the evils of exposure in a tropical climate, at the height of the fever season. And as most of our troops are raw young men, to whom the vicissitudes of the soldier in even a temperate climate are a new experience, how absolutely necessary is it that trained military hygienists shall administer the medical departments of the various corps and subdivisions of the army.

Yet we read of the appointment of civilian physicians, absolutely inexperienced in military hygiene, unfamiliar with the many details of camp life, and in all respects unfitted to administer and superintend the medical department of an army. The duties of the army and navy surgeon are as distinctly technical and peculiar as those of the line officer, and these duties cannot be efficiently learned by reading; it matters not how prominent a physician may be as a purely civil practitioner, unless he has been thrown in contact with troops in camp and garrison, he cannot comprehend all the details of military hygiene. The military surgeon in all the armies of the world, not excepting Spain, is now a specially trained official. The medical officer of the English Army or Navy is thoroughly equipped for his calling at the celebrated schools at Netley and Haslar, and the French, German, and Russian military surgeons undergo years of training before assignment to duty. And within the last five years our own Government has awakened to the necessity of this preliminary instruction in the establishing of the schools at Washington and the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The most deplorable feature of the recent appointment of certain Chief Surgeons is the entire indifference on the part of the Administration to the fact that there are 175 to 190 Surgeons in the regular establishment, of whom barely a dozen have been recognized, and those of course from the higher grades in the corps. No Medical Department in the world has a brighter or more earnest class of officers, who constantly contribute to the literature and progress of military and civil hygiene and surgery, and yet we see that of 115 Assistant Surgeons not a single appointment has been made.

The line of the army certainly has some reason to resent the selection of raw civilians, barely out of their teens, from whom it must receive orders, but the entire Nation must deplore the intrusting of our sick and wounded and the care of the healthy to untrained physicians in such a campaign as we anticipate. These remarks, Mr. Editor, are not directed at such distinguished names as Senn, Griffith, Almy, Parkhill, and other experienced National Guard Surgeons, who have so faithfully studied the various problems of military medicine, but to those noted as club and social leaders, whose sole campaigns have been of a political, rather than military, nature.

Should this war continue any length of time, in the great summing up those whose dear ones have been sacrificed by maladministration in this important branch of the army will be justified in their resentment, and the taxpayer doubly taxed to support our pension burdens. VETERAN.

New York, May 27, 1898.

A CONTENTED SOLDIER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the wails of misery we hear from so many of the New York regiments, it will, I am sure, be a pleasure for you to publish the following extract from a "Soldier's letter" from the Twelfth New York, now at Lexington, Ky. The regiment has recently been moved from Chickamauga: "This place is fine; it is just great to be alive and breathe this splendid air after the stenches of Chickamauga. The regiment is fine, too. We sent all our sick men home, and in spite of that, we brought down here 999 men, besides the officers. We are not going about telling what a dreadful time we are having. We are filling up on good Government grub, well cooked in our regiment, or somebody knows why, drinking the good Kentucky whisky, flirting with the Lexington girls, and looking for a scrap with any one that wants one. When we see any pale and lanky 'Massachusetts fisherman'—that's what we call the Eighth Massachusetts—we holler, 'There he goes!' 'I want to go home!' What we want is to run up against a lot of Spanish guerrillas in Cuba and make the hair fly. We have been learning to fight all Summer. We want the chance to pitch in. Leonard and Parker will put us through; we just bet on them every time. Parker is a fighter from way back, and where he goes the boys will follow mighty quick. I have told you about him before. He is our regular army officer, the best going. If the Eighth and Ninth Regiments had one like him they would be a heap sight better off. When this business is over I'm going to enlist for Uncle Sam himself, you bet."

I do not give this man's name, as the letter is repeated without his knowledge. It speaks for itself, and well.

Mrs. HENRY MARTIN.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1898.

Tardiness of Promotions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More names are being sent up for honors in the navy, and the heroes of the land battle at Manila are promoted before the smoke has cleared away from the guns almost; but how about the brave men of San Juan and El Caney? In the name of Heaven, are the daredevil heroes of Santiago never to be honored by the President? Are the Majors and Captains and First Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants of the regulars that fought as American troops have seldom fought, over two months ago, never to be named for promotions? Delayed honors are cheap honors, and if these men are to receive anything it should be given them now. READER.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3, 1898.

Miles, Shafter, and Alger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 2 (Column 1, Third Paragraph,) of your to-day's issue you report Gen. Shafter as saying that his arrival at Camp Wikoff made him commander of the camp because he was the ranking officer there. Does not this admission from Mr. Alger's favorite settle the question of who was in command at Santiago on Gen. Miles's arrival; and does not Alger's secret letter to Shafter show that he (Alger) stated an untruth in the same? DAILY READER.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 2, 1898.

MR. ALGER AND GEN. MILES.

From The Daily News (Chicago) (Ind.)

Now that Miles is to take a hand in ventilating the War Department, a little much-needed light and air will be let into that cave of gloom.

From The News (Providence, R. I.,) Rep.

One of the most serious problems that the war has compelled the Administration to face seems to be what to do with the Secretary of War.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Register, (Dem.)

When Gen. Miles returns there will be a grand chorus revival of "The Letter That Never Came," with Alger in the explanatory solo part.

From The Boston Commercial.

If Secretary of War Alger hoped to strengthen himself politically by appointing politicians to important positions in the army he will doubtless discover his colossal blunder when the proper time arrives.

From The Standard, (Bridgeport, Conn.,) (Rep.)

Secretary Alger's late activity in reforming his department, cutting down red-tape delay and doing what is needed, shows how he might have prevented the sickness, suffering, and death that have occurred through neglect. The thing is shown to be possible and therefore there is no excuse for its not having been done.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American, (Dem.)

If the Miles interview is genuine—and there is little doubt but that it is, although he very probably did not mean it for publication yet awhile—there will be some exciting scenes in the capital of the Nation when he comes marching home. The army, moreover, is behind Miles, and if it gets in full cry after the wrongdoers in this war, they will be forced to seek cover.

From The Sentinel (Milwaukee,) (Rep.)

Gen. Alger would do well quietly to ascertain whether Gen. Miles really said what The Star reports him to have said, and then, if the authenticity of the interview be established, to give his side of the story. An attitude of superior indifference to nearly all charges, no matter from what quarter they come, is not always dignified. People are apt to think that no answer is made because none can be made.

From The Sun, (Baltimore) (Ind.)

Investigation may be stifled, or may be made a mere formality and a farce. But the truth is bound to come out, and any attempts to suppress it for personal or political reasons will only serve to make the popular judgment more unanimous and more severe, when in spite of official influences and efforts to the contrary, the truth and the whole truth shall come to be known.

From The Commercial Tribune (Cincinnati) (Rep.)

If Gen. Miles has been correctly quoted he makes charges against the War Department, and inferentially against its head, the Secretary of War, that cannot be lightly passed over. He cannot do less than put the case formally before President McKinley, nor can the President let the matter pass without searching inquiry. In any event, the matter has become so far a public scandal that nothing short of a thorough, an absolutely searching, investigation will satisfy the people.

From The Morning News (Savannah, Ga.,) (Dem.)

Of course, all this talk may be originating with those friends of Gen. Miles who feel that he has not been treated fairly by the War Department. They even go so far as to say that there has existed a conspiracy against him in that department ever since the beginning of the war. If that is true the fact will undoubtedly be brought out by the friends of Gen. Miles soon after Congress meets. He may have enemies in the War Department, but he has friends there also, and they will see to it that he has justice done him, if he has been wronged.

From The Morning Oregonian (Portland,) (Rep.)

Everywhere the signs of incompetence were evident. The answer that "the staff had broken down" under the comparatively light weight of 20,000 men is a confession that the "staff" had broken down chiefly because it could not carry the weight of a Secretary whose efforts at military energy of administration were suggestive of locomotor ataxia. When Gen. Miles respectfully said that he had all the men he wanted for his Puerto Rico expedition eighteen regiments were ordered thither by the War Office, so that they may not go home without having had a military picnic.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel, (Dem.)

There have been indications of trouble in store for Secretary Alger of the War Department for some weeks past, but nothing so sensational has yet appeared as the charges that are now made of persistent attempts to injure Gen. Miles, the most serious of which was the suppression of an order directing him to take charge of the Santiago campaign. It is, of course, possible that there is some exaggeration in the reports that are circulated, but there has apparently been some serious misunderstanding between Gen. Miles and the War Department.

From The Times, (Washington) (Ind.)

What makes the investigation all the more necessary, not by Congress, but at the instigation of the President, is the fact that the friends of the Secretary of War have quoted the President as being entirely satisfied with the administration of the War Department. This is to charge him with indifference to the needless afflictions, ending in death in so many cases, of our heroes. This is where the matter touches the President directly and personally. If Gen. Miles should be unable to effect what the wounded and sick soldiers, a loyal newspaper press, the Medical Corps, and the entire profession have failed to achieve, then we must wait for the action of Congress, which will be positive, and, we hope, non-partisan.

From The Dover (N. J.) Index, (Dem.)

The case of Miles versus Alger is getting hotter every day. The latest outbreak comes from Smith D. Fry, the special Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Times, who publicly calls upon President McKinley for the good of the country, as well as as the protection of his good name and fair fame to direct an investigation of the War Department before Congress takes the task. In addition to the incompetency, disobedience, and criminal carelessness which have resulted in the needless sacrifice of human life, Mr. Fry explicitly charges that there was an organized plot in the department against the commanding General of the army. We shall soon see what is going to be done about this miserable condition of affairs, which would have made it still worse for our troops had they been fighting against any one else but the Spaniards.

From The Baltimore News, (Dem.)

From the beginning to the end Mr. Alger seems to have used his power in what must prove a vain attempt to improve his political prospects. It is charged that he kept Gen. Miles in the background and sent Shafter (a Michigan man) to the front to strengthen himself in his Senatorial race, a reason which may also explain the prominent place given to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments of Michigan Volunteers. As Gen. Shafter's work around Santiago is being brought under closer examination, the results which might be expected from a political appointment are being unearthed and the impression is growing that we may thank Admiral Cervera and Gen. Toral that the bravery of our soldiers did not prove ineffectual.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

We are not unmindful of the new work entailed on the War Department by this war, or of its difficulties, but we have seen these tasks well met long ago. We recognize the inefficiency, in certain respects, of militia, because they are ignorant of daily cares—of housekeeping. They should have been put into the field only under trained United States officers. The Nation learned that long ago. But just for these causes Secretary Alger, which in part he could have avoided, should have taken the more pains to succeed.

So we say once more that the difference in opinion between Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles can only be settled one way, and that the Nation needs either the removal or the investigation of Secretary Alger.

It is the Republicans who demand it.

From The Times, (Kansas City) (Dem.)

It is pretty certain that Alger started out to suppress Miles and give Shafter a chance to win the Lieutenant General's epaulets. Shafter is not only a Michigan man, but he stood by Alger when he was court-martialed for cowardice, but now that they have fallen out, and it being necessary to Shafter's happiness that he be on good terms with the commander of the army, he may lend Miles a helping hand by telling the truth about the blunders of the Santiago campaign. If he does Alger will find himself between the upper and nether stone of the army's mill, with the public sticking pins in him. No man ever lived who had such an unholy ambition to be President as Alger. From the time he bought Sherman's Southern delegates to the National Convention down to awarding army contracts as Secretary of War he has been scheming to that end.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer, (Dem.)

Gen. Miles does not propose to sit quiet any longer under the treatment he has received from Gen. Alger, and when he returns to Washington it is not unlikely that the politician Secretary of War will find his situation not a pleasant one. Already an attempt is made to avert trouble from the Secretary by starting the story that the real enemy of the commanding Major General of the army is Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and that he has been doing his best to put both Miles and Alger in a hole for purposes of his own.

There will be plenty of work for the Congressional committee of investigation into the conduct of the war. When the result of its investigations becomes known it is hardly likely that Gen. Alger will pass from the War Department to the Senate, although the wires are already being laid in Michigan to that end. Gen. Alger has lumber and other business interests that should be given his entire attention. He has had more than enough war and politics for the good of his reputation.

From The Boston Herald.

The strength of the conviction that Secretary Alger should not be continued in office is emphasized by the stand taken by The Philadelphia Ledger on the subject. The Ledger is well understood to be one of the most cautious and conservative of journals, yet it is moved to say in this connection that "Simon Cameron gave the country less cause for popular criticism, and President Lincoln less cause for his removal from his office, than Secretary Alger has given the country and President McKinley." It declares further that "President McKinley's war administration is without a flaw, save that which his Secretary of War has placed upon it. In other directions it has excited general admiration and commendation." And it asks: "Why, then, in respect of the interests of the country, of the welfare of our brave soldiers, of the best judgment of the people, why should he not ask for the resignation of the Secretary of War?" This is a pointed query, and is one that is being put in the minds of many people. It is becoming a matter of wonder that it does not have more effect.

NUGGETS.

An Explanation.

She—What is meant by the saying that a man is convalescing?

He—That he has outwitted his doctor, I suppose.—Topeka Capital.

Wood in Warships.

The Administration is against the use of wood in future warships, just as it is discouraging the idea there's any Presidential timber in the present fleet.—Philadelphia Times.

Why He Doubts.

"Eph, do you believe that the Cubans are colored people like yourself?"

"No, Sah. If dey used razzers 'stid of dem dar machetes, den I'd take some stock in dat ya'n."—Detroit Free Press.

The Colonel's Interpretation.

"What do you understand by the line 'Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink?'" asked the Kentucky Major.

"Why, that there wasn't anything but water to be had," replied the Kentucky Colonel.—Chicago Evening Post.

A Waxahachie Speech.

This appears in the Memphis Commercial Appeal: "The Dallas News speaks of Senator Chilton's Waxahachie speech. What kind of an oration is a Waxahachie speech?" A Waxahachie speech is a speech made in the centre of the only county in the United States that produces 140,000 bales of cotton and 3,000,000 bushels of corn in the same year.—Dallas News.

THE ONE WHO WON'T BE THERE.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

I don't think I'll go in to town to see the boys come back;
My bein' there would do no good in all that jam and pack;
There'll be enough to welcome them—to cheer them when they come
A-marchin' bravely to the time that's beat upon the drum—
They'll never miss me in the crowd—not one of 'em will care
If, when the cheers are ringin' loud, I'm not among them there.

I went to see them march away—I hollered with the rest,
And didn't they look fine, that day, a-marchin' four abreast,
With my boy James up near the front, as handsome as could be,
And wavin' back a fond farewell to mother and to me!
I vow my old knees trimbled so, when they had all got by,
I had to jist set down upon the curbstone there and cry.

And now they're comin' home agen! The record that they won
Was sich as shows we still have men when men's work's to be done!
There wasn't one of 'em that flinched, each feller stood the test—
Wherever they were sent they sailed right in and done their best!
They didn't go away to play—they knowed what was in store—
But there's a grave somewhere, to-day, down on the Cuban shore!

I guess that I'll not go to town to see the boys come in;
I don't jist feel like mixin' up in all that crush and din!
There'll be enough to welcome them—to cheer them when they come,
A-marchin' bravely to the time that's beat upon the drum,
And the boys'll never notice—not a one of 'em will care,
For the soldier that would miss me ain't a-goin' to be there!

YOUNG QUEEN ENTHRONED

Wilhelmina Arrives in Amsterdam, Where the Civil and Military Authorities Pay Her Homage.

SHE MAKES BRIEF REPLIES.

Sixty Thousand People Gather About the Palace When She Appears—The City Decorated Profusely—Great Enthusiasm.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5.—Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen mother started from this city for Amsterdam, where the ceremony of enthroning was to take place to-day.

The route from the palace to the railway station was filled with immense crowds of people, who gave the young Queen an enthusiastic ovation. Her Majesty was attired in a white satin gown, over which she wore a white cashmere shawl.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.—Beginning at early dawn, vast crowds of people gathered in the streets, which were lavishly decorated, in anticipation of the entry of Queen Wilhelmina. The weather was bright, and trains from the provinces brought thousands of visitors to the city. The stands which had been erected along the route of the procession were packed early, as was also the Damplatz. The route to the royal palace was lined by thirty-five workingmen's unions and eleven military associations, the latter comprising veterans of 1830-31 and other retired soldiers, to the number of 5,000.

As the royal train reached the railway station the firing of a salute of 101 guns was commenced, and the bells of all the churches were pealed.

Queen Wilhelmina arrived at the railway station in Amsterdam at 2 o'clock, and was enthusiastically received. The Burgomaster delivered an address of welcome, to which her Majesty replied:

"For a long time past I have been looking forward to this moment, which is the most solemn of my life."

The Queen then briefly addressed the various bodies assembled to welcome her. The Burgomaster's daughter presented her Majesty with bouquets of orange flowers tied with mauve ribbons.

The entire Court, in carriages, participated in the procession to the palace. A guard of honor composed of Generals escorted the royal coach.

Gen. Damonceau was thrown from his horse.

After Burgomaster Van den Hovan, Governor of the Province of Northern Holland, had offered the province's homage, in the course of a speech referring to the ties that for more than three centuries had bound the province and the House of Orange, the Queen replied briefly, saying: "I am happy that this great day has arrived."

Six hours before Queen Wilhelmina's arrival 200,000 people had assembled in the streets and around the palace. Her Majesty appeared at 3:30 o'clock P. M., preceded by thirty divisions, including representatives of the army and navy, Governmental and municipal officials, and Princes from Holland's East Indian colonies, who came here expressly to witness the enthroning of the young Queen.

The royal coach was of white, ornamented with gold, and drawn by eight black horses. Queen Wilhelmina, who looked pale and tired, bowed and waved her handkerchief continually. In front of the palace the army and navy were drawn up in the form of a great square. The coach passed along the four sides of this square before drawing up at the entrance of the palace. A few moments later Queen Wilhelmina appeared upon the balcony and bowed repeatedly to the 60,000 people who approached the palace waving handkerchiefs, hats, and flags. Meanwhile many bands were playing national airs, chimes of bells were ringing, and steam whistles shrieking their salutes to the young sovereign.

The Damplatz, the High Bridge over the Amstel, the principal canals, and the streets through which the Queen passed were adorned with festoons and triumphal arches. One of the more elaborate decorations was prepared during last Winter, the work giving employment to 400 men. A striking feature in this was a representation of Admiral De Ruyter's old flagship, The Peace. All the houses surrounding the Damplatz were literally enshrouded with gay draperies and natural flowers, which extended from the ground to the roof.

The streets through which the procession passed to the Damplatz were lined throughout their entire length by uniformed guards, who kept back the throngs. The crowds in the streets, at the windows, and on the roofs formed a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, everybody shouting and singing to the utmost of their ability. The palace, in sharp contrast to the otherwise brilliant scene, stood bare, gray, and undecorated in the centre of the Damplatz. The space in front of the palace was occupied by a force of halberdiers and musketeers, attired in the seventeenth century costume of the Restoration, the tunic of each being of a different color. These men carried the heavy, clumsy weapons of the period they were supposed to represent, and they manoeuvred in accordance with the ancient drill. During their evolutions the crowd sang numberless national airs.

THE CORONATION CEREMONIES.

From The London Standard of Aug. 24.

A coronation commemorative medal will be distributed to 76,000 children of the lower schools on Monday, Sept. 5. The medal, which is of white metal, suspended from an orange ribbon, bears the imprint of the young Queen and the date of her accession. The City of Amsterdam will also present to each child a coronation plate of pottery, bearing the inscription, "Joyful Amsterdam to her Children; September, 1898." In addition to these permanent mementoes of the great ceremony, the children will be regaled with cakes, sweets, and other refreshments at the expense of the city.

The route which the Queen will traverse to the Royal Palace will be lined by thirty-five workingmen's unions and eleven military associations. The latter will comprise veterans of 1830-1, soldiers who have fought in the Dutch Indies, riflemen, and retired soldiers. In all, some 5,000 of these old servants of the Crown will be paraded, with five bands, 104 banners belonging to the various veterans' associations, and seventy-one military standards. The Damplatz, the High Bridge over the Amstel, the principal canals, and the streets through which the Queen will pass are being adorned with festoons and triumphal arches. One of the more elaborate of these decorations was prepared during last Winter by 400 men who were out of work. A striking feature in the scheme is a represtation of "The Peace," the old flagship of De Ruyter, which is the gift of the citizens living on either bank of one of the chief canals of the city.

When Queen Wilhelmina has reached the palace she will be serenaded by some thousands of vocalists belonging to different choral associations, who will render national hymns and specially composed odes to the accompaniment of four military bands. The offering of the Executive Committee of the Amsterdam festivities will consist of a service plate, stamped with the figure of the Dutch virgin. In the background is represented the New Church, where the coronation ceremony takes place, with the rising sun behind it. In the foreground is depicted the Dutch lion, surrounded by the emblems of commerce, industry, agriculture, and navigation. The inscription upon the plate runs: "Amsterdam, 6th September, 1898. Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands."

The chief feature on Wednesday, the 7th, will be the great water carnival and display of fireworks. The chief part of the Dutch fleet will be assembled on the Y, and a large regatta will be held. In the evening the warships and hundreds of smaller craft will be elaborately illuminated. The fireworks display will close with an outline of the young Queen in fire. When her Majesty goes to inspect the golden coach, which is the coronation gift of the people of Amsterdam, the guard of honor will be furnished by 200 little boys belonging to a species of schoolboy battalion

Secretary Jackson in Holland.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—John B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy, has gone to The Hague, on an invitation to be present at the ceremonies in connection with the accession of Queen Wilhelmina. He will return to Berlin on Thursday next.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMPACT.

The London Times Learns that the Russians Are Behaving Badly in Liao Tong.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"We learn from good authority that an Anglo-Russian understanding is practically complete. Great Britain recognizes Russia in Manchuria, Russia undertaking to satisfy Great Britain in Chinese railway matters, and to respect England's sphere in the Valley of the Yang-Tse-Kiang."

The Daily Mail also understands that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, acting in behalf of South African interests, is negotiating to purchase the Delagoa Railway from Portugal.

The Pekin correspondent of The Times, who has just paid a visit to Niu-Chwang, in the Province of Liao-Tong, Manchuria, a terminus of the proposed railway extension, the contract for building which has been at issue between the Russian and British Governments, says:

"The Russians are acting there quite regardless of the rights of Englishmen and others, and as if the place belonged to them."

According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Shanghai, it is rumored there that the British fleet is under orders to rendezvous at Niu-Chwang.

GERMANS DEMAND LOW DUTIES.

Same Decreases Given to France by Treaty Asked For—John A. Kasson Refutes the Claim.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Government, through Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, has demanded that the same tariff decreases granted France in the recent treaty shall be accorded Germany, under the "most favored nation" clause.

A strong reply by Mr. John A. Kasson, Special Reciprocity Commissioner of the United States, refuting the claim, has been presented to Dr. von Holleben, and a copy of it has arrived here.

America contends that the "most favored nation" clause does not apply. Germany claims that the treaty of 1828, whose terms include the clause, is still valid, as the United States, by silence, has agreed thereto, and that it was not vitiated by the treaty of 1868.

Foreign Office officials here decline to express an opinion on the subject at present, but will give one later on.

Herr Vosberg Reckow of the Central Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties, admitted to-day, in the course of an interview, that the "most favored nation" clause had been violated repeatedly by both Germany and America, and that it was doubtful whether the clause still held.

He also admitted that the German Empire did not take over all treaties of foreign States with Prussia.

Andrew D. White Leaves Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, has gone on a trip down the Rhine. He will return to Berlin in about ten days.

GLADSTONE'S WILL PROBATED.

His Personal Estate Valued at $297,530—His Sons Appointed Executors.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The will of the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone has been probated. It shows that his personal estate is valued at £59,506 ($297,530.)

Mr. Gladstone's will was written by himself, in an ordinary memorandum book. It is a document of about 2,000 words, and is a remarkable specimen of penmanship. The second clause of the will has reference to the funeral arrangements, and says:

"Commending myself to the infinite mercies of God in the incarnate Son as my only and sufficient hope, I leave the particulars of my burial to my executors, specifying only that they be very simple and private, unless there be conclusive reasons to the contrary. And I desire to be buried where my wife may also lie. On no account shall a laudatory inscription be placed over me."

After appointing his sons as executors, the will charges the future possessor of Hawarden to remember that, as the head of the family, it will be his duty to extend good offices to the other members thereof according to his ability and their manifest needs and merits. The rest of the document leaves souvenirs to servants, and bequeathes to his grandson, William, as heirlooms, all patents of Crown offices held by the testator, and books and prints presented to him by the Queen, letters from the Queen, &c.

The will bears date Nov. 26, 1896.

DUBLIN HONORS JAMES EGAN.

Released Prisoner Elected Swordbearer of the Corporation—His Lectures in America.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—The Corporation of Dublin has elected as Swordbearer James Egan of New York, who was released from prison after ten years' penal servitude for treason-felony.

James Egan, one of the foremost Nationalists of Dublin, ever since his release from prison in 1894 has labored early and late to secure the release of the Irish political prisoners confined in English prisons. He took up his residence in Dublin as the accredited delegate of the amnesty associations of Great Britain and Ireland. Egan has served ten years in a convict cell in Portland Prison. He was arrested in Birmingham, England, in May, 1884, and after a short trial was convicted of treason-felony and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The injustice done him was so apparent that the Government, after ten years of delay, was obliged to yield to the repeated efforts to secure his release, and he was discharged.

His descriptions of the treatment of political prisoners in England and Ireland have aroused much comment. When, in May, 1897, he visited this country as the delegate to the United States from the amnesty associations of Great Britain and Ireland, he made speeches throughout the country reciting the wrongs done those Irishmen whose only crime, he affirmed, was patriotism. At that time, concerning his own experiences in prison, he said:

"While I was in Portland we worked at making those heavy canvas mail bags that are used to carry the mail on the big steamships. The ordinary convicts, such as murderers, burglars, &c., were given leather guards to protect the palm of the hand from the big needle that was forced through the canvas by an iron shield fixed in this leather guard. We were not allowed any palm guards, and had to force our needles through as best we could. My right hand was a mass of eruptions after two weeks of this sort of work, but this made no difference to our brutal guards, and my companions and myself were forced to keep at the work."

FATALITIES IN THE ALPS.

A Husband Throws Himself Into an Abyss After His Bride.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"There has been another series of fatalities in the Austrian Alps. One case—the case of a newly married couple—was particularly sad. The bride lost her footing and fell; the rope broke, and she went to destruction. The husband deliberately threw himself after her and was killed. A gentleman who visited the spot two days after lost his balance and fell, being killed instantly."

Extreme Measures in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 5.—This afternoon the Peruvian Congress, by an immense majority, sanctioned the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, as the result of the Cacerist agitation and other disturbances

Spain Honors President Faure.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Official Gazette to-morrow will publish a royal decree appointing M. Faure, President of the French Republic, a Knight of the Golden Fleece.

Eleven Deaths by Fire in Italy.

ROME, Sept. 5.—In a large fire to-day at Maddaloni, near Caserta, seven men, two women, and two children were killed.

THE CHARGE AT OMDURMAN.

Correspondent Howard's Death and the Wounding of Col. Rhodes—Some Gallant Exploits.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The latest accounts of the capture of Omdurman add but little to those received yesterday. All agree as to the brilliancy of the cavalry charge of the Twenty-first Lancers. This was the great feature of the battle. Every man who fell in the charge was immediately hacked to pieces by the fanatical dervishes, yet the Lancers reformed as coolly as if on parade.

One Corporal, covered with blood and reeling in his saddle, was ordered to fall out. He waved his bent lance and shouted: "Never."

When Lieut. Grenfell was missed, Lieut. Montmorency, with a few comrades, made a most gallant attempt to recover the body and held the enemy at bay with revolvers. They secured the body and then lost it again, as the horse on which it was placed shied.

There was another memorable incident while MacDonald's Black Brigade was cautiously crossing the field, after the dervishes had broken, to dispatch the wounded Baggaras—an imperative duty, owing to the custom of the Baggaras to feign death and then deal a fatal blow to the unwary enemy.

The dervishes re-formed and, with reinforcements, made a desperate rush upon an isolated camel corps, believing they had it at their mercy. The corps retired steadily, without confusion. MacDonald's brigade, assisted by the gunboats, came to the rescue, and covered the retirement of the camel corps by pouring volley after volley on the advancing dervishes, who, although their ranks were terribly thinned, continued their desperate advance.

More dervishe reserves swept down, the engagement became brisk and general, but the enemy was soon completely repulsed.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Dispatches from Omdurman relate that the newspaper correspondent Howard, who was afterward killed, rode in the gallant charge of the Twenty-first Lancers. These troops were scouting, when they saw in the bush between 600 and 700 dervishes. The lancers charged the enemy, and suddenly found themselves face to face with 2,000 swordsmen, being thus outnumbered at least four to one. The dervishes were hidden from view in a hollow. The lancers charged through them, reformed, and charged back to recover their wounded, who were being savagely slaughtered.

The official list gives the number of British officers killed in the capture of Omdurman as 2, while 13 were wounded. Of the men, 23 were killed and 99 wounded. The loss sustained by the natives was: Officers, 1 killed, 8 wounded; men, 20 killed, 221 wounded.

Col. Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes, and correspondent of The London Times, was severely wounded, a bullet having struck him in the shoulder.

BRITISH FLAG OVER KHARTOUM.

Kitchener Orders Squads of Camels to Continue the Pursuit of the Khalifa.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The War Office received this evening the following dispatch, dated at Omdurman yesterday, from the Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener:

"This morning the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted with due ceremony upon the walls of the Saraya (the palace) in Khartoum.

"All the British wounded have left for Abadia in barges towed by steamers. I saw them before leaving. They were all doing well, and were comfortable.

"The cavalry sent in pursuit of the Khalifa were compelled to abandon the attempt, owing to the exhaustion of the horses, but I have ordered camel squads to continue the pursuit."

CAIRO, Sept. 5.—Advices from Omdurman say that the Anglo-Egyptian cavalry which went in pursuit of Khalifa Abdullah, after the fall of Omdurman, abandoned the pursuit about thirty miles beyond the city. The horses were completely exhausted, having been ridden forty-eight hours, during fifteen of which they had been engaged in fighting.

The Khalifa has gone to Kordofan, to the southwest of Omdurman. Gen. Kitchener has organized Arab camel squads to follow him.

Yesterday the British and Egyptian forces with the Sirdar participated in an imposing service in memory of Gen. Gordon.

WILLIAM'S ADJUTANT DEAD.

Gen. von Winterfeld of the German Army Passes Away.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Gen. von Winterfeld, Emperor William's Adjutant, is dead.

AMERICAN BOOK FORBIDDEN.

Papal Ban Against a Buffalo Priest's Work On Monks.

ROME, Sept. 5.—The Sacred Congregation has placed in the Index Expurgatorius a book entitled "Monks and Their Decline," written by the Rev. Father G. Zurcher of St. Joseph's Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

DANISH QUEEN'S CONDITION.

Louise Obliged to Give Up Her Drives Owing to Difficult Breathing.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5.—Queen Louise passed a restless night, but this morning is reported as being somewhat better. Although her Majesty has long suffered from a difficulty in breathing, she kept up her daily drive until very recently.

ITALY FAVORABLE TO PEACE.

She Will Offer to Second the Czar's Proposal in Every Possible Way.

ROME, Sept. 5.—The Popolo Romano announces that the Italian Government has decided to reply to the circular of Emperor Nicholas on the subject of a conference to consider international peace measures by an offer to second his proposal in every possible way.

YACHT CORONET IN COLLISION.

Struck and Damaged the British Schooner Stella Maud in a Fog.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 5.—The schooner yacht Coronet, returning to New York from an Eastern cruise, and the British schooner Stella Maud, Capt. Miller, from Hartford, Conn., for St. John, in ballast, collided off Point Judith at 10 o'clock last night during a thick fog.

The Coronet struck the Stella Maud just aft of her main rigging, and carried away a portion of the main and quarter rails and the stern boat and davits and caused other damage. John D. McLean, mate of the Stella Maud, was struck by the Coronet's head gear and thrown overboard, but was rescued. The Coronet sustained but slight damage and proceeded.

The Stella Maud arrived here to-day.

TWO WOMEN CHASED BY A BULL.

They Got Through and Over a Wire Fence Just in Time.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Frank Dodge of North Pelham and Miss Edith Fairchild of New York, her guest, had an exciting experience with a bull yesterday. They had gone to the railway station to see Mr. Dodge start for New York, and, while walking home, took a short cut through the woods of Winyah Park, the property of Col. Richard Lathers. One portion of this property is let out for pasturage, and among the animals there was the King of Pelham, the property of Patrick Walsh. He had broken his chain.

The two women were halfway across the park when they discovered the bull was not tethered. The bull chased them and they fled, but on reaching the boundary found a high stone wall which they could not climb. They fled along the wall with the bull after them. They say the animal would have caught them had not the chain, about forty feet of which was dragging after the animal, caught in some bushes. As it was, they reached a place where there was a wire fence, only a few feet ahead of the bull.

Mrs. Dodge crawled through the fence, ruining her clothing, and Miss Fairchild climbed it with equally bad results, but in time to escape the bull. Mrs. Dodge fainted and was revived at a near farmhouse. Miss Fairchild, in getting off the fence, fell and cut her face. To-day Mrs. Dodge is confined to her room from nervous prostration.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

De Wolf Hopper in Sousa's New Operetta at the Knickerbocker.

"THE CHARLATAN" A SUCCESS

The Castle Square Opera Company at the American—"Secret Service" Revived at the Empire Theatre.

As the elongated comedian said in the unusually weak speech which he made at the end of the second act, the warmth of the weather was in keeping with the warmth of De Wolf Hopper's reception at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. Mr. Hopper goes away with the last of those who seek cool breezes by the sea and in the mountains, and he comes back with the first of them. This year he chances to be a little ahead of time, but that is not his fault. If the matter becomes mixed in its dates, Mr. Hopper never does.

His return last night was marked by the production of a new operetta, entitled "The Charlatan," the book of Charles Klein and the music of John Philip Sousa. It may be said at once that, although the work is not distinguished by uncommon cleverness either in libretto or music, it contains all the elements of popularity and ought to be a valuable addition to Mr. Hopper's repertory.

The story is that of a "dealer in magic and spells," who engages with a plotting Russian gentleman of high degree to palm off his daughter as a Princess and thereby secure her marriage to a young Prince who has been ordered to marry no one beneath the rank of Princess on pain of the Czar's displeasure. Just why the plotter plots is not made clear, but no one really cares about that. The plot paves the way for unreal, comic-opera complications and for heaps of trouble for the charlatan himself. Of course the young Prince and his false Princess fall in love with one another, sing the usual duets, and find happiness in the third act.

After all, what matters the plot? There are plenty of really admirable stage pictures, constant movement, funny situations, comic action, and very few really dull moments. Consequently, Mr. Klein's book will serve its purpose. As for Mr. Sousa's music, while the inevitable march at the end of the second act is not up to the level of that in "El Capitan," it is a very good one, and the serious music of the operetta is better than anything of the kind this composer has heretofore given us. Indeed, the first song of the Prince, the first song of Anna, and their duet, with chorus in the second act, are as good as any operetta music heard here in recent years.

The performance contained many excellent features. Mr. Hopper himself was in fine spirits and acted the rôle of Demidoff in his customary hustling style. His make-ups were good, and his singing very good. Alfred Klein was extremely amusing as a broken-down tragedian disguised as a woman for strictly operetta purposes. Edmund Stanley's voice seemed to have benefited most decidedly by a Summer's rest, and he sang his music with considerable skill and good effect.

Our old friend Arthur Cunningham, who made his reputation as Father O'Flynn in "Shamus O'Brien," had a very small part, but lent distinction to it. Nella Bergen as the charlatan's daughter displayed some remarkable high notes and considerable embonpoint. Alice Judson, as Katrinka, was slight in appearance, voice, and histrionic ability. George W. Barnum made a decided hit in a character sketch.

Demidoff	De Wolf Hopper
Prince Boris	Edmund Stanley
Gogol	Mark Price
Jelikoff	Alfred Klein
Captain Peshofki	George W. Barnum
Grand Duke	Arthur Cunningham
...oreff	Harry P. Stone
Showman	Charles Arthur
Anna	Nella Bergen
Katrinka	Alice Judson
Sophia	Katherine Carlisle
Grand Duchess	Adine Bouvier

"BOCCACCIO" WELL SUNG.

It Pleased a Large Audience at the American Theatre Last Night.

The American Theatre reopened its doors last evening, when the combined forces of the Castle Square Opera Company scored a success in Franz von Suppe's delightful operetta "Boccaccio," which was given with a caste of decided strength, and with costumes rich, if not artistic. The audience, a very large one, was most appreciative.

The chief interest of the evening was the reappearance of last year's favorites. Miss Macnichol made a very charming Boccaccio, and sang the part well, though in the opening she was a trifle sharp. In her country boy's disguise she was capital, while her recitation in the last act fairly brought down the house.

Miss Villa Knox, as Fiametta, was not in good voice, owing to the fact that she was suffering from a bad attack of hay fever, but, notwithstanding, she did well.

Miss Attalie Claire, as Beatrice, was vivacious and effective.

The chorus sang well, and is a decided improvement over last season. The cast is as follows:

Boccaccio	Lizzie Macnichol
Leonetto	Harry L. Chase
Pietro	Joseph F. Sheehan
Lotteringhi	William G. Stewart
Lambertuccio	Raymond Hitchcock
Scalza	Frank Moulan
Checco, a beggar	O. W. Risley
Fresco, the cooper's apprentice	Maud Marean
Fiametta, Lambertuccio's adopted daughter	Villa Knox
Beatrice, Scalza's daughter	Attalie Claire
Isabella, Lotteringhi's wife	Gertrude Quinlan
Oretta	Marie Stuart

"SECRET SERVICE" AGAIN.

Mr. Gillette's Absorbingly Interesting Play at the Empire.

Much more than a nod of welcome for "Secret Service" is not required now. Mr. Gillette's remarkably ingenious drama wears very well indeed, and its revival last night introduced nearly the original cast. Of the actors who were not in that cast, Miss Sarah Perry as Edith Varney and Miss Hope Ross as the Mitford girl from across the street were by no means strangers to their rôles, as they acted them on the same stage a year ago. Miss Perry, particularly, is an extremely attractive young woman and a promising actress. Her rôle has not been played better than she plays it.

In "Secret Service," however, as it has been designed and toned by Mr. Gillette it is the ensemble that counts most. The conduct of the performance last night was as fine as ever, and exactly the right effect was produced in every scene. Mr. Gillette's manner does not change and his portrayal of the spy is adroit and clever rather than impassioned and forceful. But, take it altogether, a better performance of a smarter or more effective play has rarely been seen.

Grand Opera House.

Mr. Pitou opened his big west side playhouse last evening with an already familiar English melodrama called "When London Sleeps," which was rather elaborately staged, and acted by one of James H. Wallick's companies. The size of the audience indicated that the west siders are quite ready to begin their playgoing, and the spacious auditorium looked as bright and cheerful as ever. The year's programme will include every variety of stage play, excepting, perhaps, tragedy and high comedy, and will introduce most of the successful "combinations" now "on the road."

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"What Happened to Jones," George Broadhurst's farce, was introduced last night before a fair-sized house.

EDEN MUSEE.—The war novelties, both in the gallery of wax works and in the hourly display of moving pictures, continue to attract the people.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Isham's Octoroons continue to furnish amusement for the admirers of cake walks, and the balance of the olio is well received.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—For the second week of the Mordaunt & Block stock company's revival, "The Lost Paradise" was presented last night, and proved interesting to a good audience.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—William Howarth's naval drama, "The Ensign," started the second week of the Donnelly stock company, which seems to be meeting with success, as the business during the past week improved with every performance.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—"A Modern Venus" continues as the burlesque at this theatre, with Miss Josette Webb retaining the title rôle. Miss Jennie Yeamans remains the star attraction of the specialty bill, which has been greatly lengthened and now includes nine numbers.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The twelfth and last week of Rice's Summer nights began last evening. These delightful entertainments have proved most successful. "Way Up East" will continue, as also the "Origin of the Cake Walk," the remainder of the bill is the same as last week.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Francis Carlyle and his company yesterday presented "Chums," a bright little comedy, which has always been a success in this city. It will continue for the rest of this week. Hays and Lytton and their companion were clever in "A Wise Guy." Isabelle Urquhart and her company remain this week and appear in a new act entitled "In Durance Vile."

"A Reign of Error" Makes a Hit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—John J. McNally's "A Reign of Error," in which the Rogers Brothers began their starring tour here to-night, under direction of Klaw and Erlanger, is a decided success if the verdict of a big holiday audience in this city be accepted as conclusive. The new piece is a novelty in form and manner of presentation. It is more pretentious than a farce-comedy, has more plot, and is beautifully and expensively staged.

Mr. McNally has not only fitted the stars admirably, but also many other favorite players in the cast. Ben Teal, who staged the production, has introduced many novel effects in grouping. Besides the Rogers brothers, hits were made by Maude Raymond, Georgia Caine, Ada Lewis, George F. Marion, John Parr, and Carrie Ebberts. The indications are that the new McNally play will be a big winner.

"Little Miss Nobody" a Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—"Little Miss Nobody," a musical comedy, produced by Charles Frohman's company, was given its first performance at Nixon & Zimmerman's Broad Street Theatre to-night. The comedy, by reason of its funny situations, made a hit. The plot deals with the complications produced by the efforts of a temporarily impecunious young aristocrat to raise funds. His advertisement for boarders at the Scotch castle of his absent aunt is answered by the proprietor of a London music hall, who brings in three music hall girls and a variety artist. The five intruders are compelled to pass themselves off as members of the nobility.

Miss Ethel Jackson made her American début, in the title rôle. Jessie Merrilles was the leader of the music hall trio, and Miss Minnie De Reu, the owner of the castle. Fritz Williams, in the part of the impecunious cause of the trouble, created much laughter, as did William Norris as his gay young cousin and William Sampson as the music hall proprietor. The new piece is by H. Graham and Arthur E. Godfrey of London. It will be given its first English production in London next Saturday night.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Naval Show at the Madison Square Garden is now in its fifth week, and has but a short time longer to stay in the city. The attendance has been large, notwithstanding the hot weather.

Managers Evans & Mann of the Herald Square Theatre have again postponed their opening on account of the hot weather, and now announce that the first performance of "The French Maid" will take place next Monday evening, Sept. 12.

Mr. Keith continues to add prominent members of the dramatic profession to his vaudeville stage. Among the recent recruits are Miss Isabelle Evesson, Miss Rose Eytinge, and Clement Bainbridge, all three of whom made their first appearance last night in Boston in a new farce written by Augustus Thomas, entitled "That Overcoat." They will in all probability be seen in this farce in New York at some subsequent date.

Miss Della Fox will adopt this season the same departure from conventional comic opera that Miss Lillian Russell did two seasons ago, when she starred in a musical comedy called "An American Beauty." Miss Fox has had written for her by Edgar Smith an operatic comedy, which is as yet unnamed. The opening is scheduled for Oct. 6, and her company has been engaged. Rehearsals will begin in two weeks. After a tour of the principal cities, the production will be seen in a prominent New York Theatre.

NEWPORT'S GAY SOCIETY.

Lord Herschell Entertained by the Cottagers—The Casino Hop Well Attended.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—Mr. Cope Whitehouse has cards out for an afternoon dinner reception at the Berkely to-morrow evening, to meet Bishop Leonard, who is the guest of Mrs. Edwin Parsons at the Tiffany Cottage.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Lord Herschell.

To-morrow evening Gen. Lloyd Bryce will entertain in honor of Lord Herschell, and on Wednesday evening Prof. Alexander Agassiz will entertain in his honor. Lord Herschell will terminate his Newport visit on Friday.

Mr. Howland Twombly is a guest at Cloyne House.

Miss Leary and her brother, Mr. Charles Leary, are still in the Adirondacks, where Mr. Leary has greatly improved in health. Miss Leary has abandoned the idea of coming to Newport this Summer, and will remain in the mountains until early October, when she will open her New York house.

The Casino hop this evening was well attended, and proved to be a delightful affair. Among the dancers were Lord and Lady Leighton, the Russian Ambassador, Countess Cassini, Dwight Braman, Messrs. Zelenoy and Rodgventsky, J. P. Eustis, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Wetmore, W. S. K. Wetmore, Miss Anna Sands, George P. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss French, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Henry Whitehouse, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Clapp, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Arthur Spencer, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, George Von L. Myer, Henry F. Eldridge, E. H. Bulkley, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Pierson, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Neill, Miss Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eldridge, Miss Winterhoffer, Center Hitchcock, Lieut. and Mrs. W. McCarty Little, Miss Little, Miss Hoffman, and Mrs. William R. Travers.

Prof. Wisner will give his last lecture of the season at the residence of Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse on Thursday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

The Russian Ambassador visited Baron Hengelmüller, the Minister of Austria-Hungary, to-day at noon, and later Baron Hengelmüller left for New London, dining with Dwight Braman before departing. This evening the Ambassador, Countess Cassini, and the Secretaries of the Russian Embassy dined at the Logerot, where the Hungarian Band played. To-morrow the Ambassador will visit the naval station, and later Fort Adams will be visited. On Wednesday the Ambassador and his party will leave Newport and visit Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote at New London.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. H. M. Brooks entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mrs. W. S. Wells have cards out for dinner parties to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, née Dresser, arrived here this afternoon and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers, where a dinner will be given in their honor to-morrow evening.

Mrs. A. M. Bruen has offered the Newport Hospital a cottage large enough to accommodate twelve sick soldiers, Mrs. Bruen paying the rent, and Cope Whitehouse offers to purchase bedding and cots if the hospital will care for the sick soldiers.

The steam yacht Eleanor arrived from Gardiner's Island to-day with Col. O. H. Paine and Dean Sage on board.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry left for New York yesterday on the yacht Electra.

The steam yacht Nevada, after having been laid up at Venice for the past four months on account of the war, arrived here to-day with Henry Walters and a party of friends, having coaled at Gibraltar. They made the trip from Gibraltar in twelve days. Good weather was encountered the entire trip.

Ensign Reginald Norman of the Frolic has returned to his home here.

The rowing race between the local boat crews, for a money prize offered by O. H. P. Belmont, has been set for next Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock, over the Belmont-Garretson course, in the inner harbor. The officials selected by Mr. Belmont are as follows: Referee—Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean; United States Navy; Judges—Congressman Melville Bull, Mayor Boyle, Postmaster D. B. Young, and F. P. Garrettson.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William R. Williams.

William R. Williams, Collector of Customs for the District of Newark, died suddenly Sunday night of apoplexy at the Summer residence of his brother-in-law, John Illingworth, Elberon. Mr. Williams, accompanied by his wife, went to Elberon Saturday to spend Sunday and Labor Day. Mr. Williams was in excellent health and spirits. About 11:40 o'clock Sunday night, while conversing with his wife, he suddenly tottered and fell. A physician was sent for, but death came before his arrival.

William R. Williams was born Sept. 29, 1843, near Elizabethtown. He came to Newark with his parents in 1850. He was graduated from the high school when he was fifteen years of age, and went to work in the store kept by William H. Murphy. When the civil war broke out Mr. Williams enlisted in Company C, Second New Jersey Volunteers, Kearney's Brigade. He was the youngest member of his company, being only a few months over seventeen years of age when he enlisted. In his second year of service he was promoted to a Sergeantcy at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, and served out his term of enlistment in the Signal Corps.

Mr. Williams worked for two years in a shoe store after his return from the war, and in 1866 went into business with Lieut. Charles M. Taylor, a partnership which continued until a short time before he was appointed Collector, April 14, 1897, to succeed Henry W. Egner. For nineteen years Mr. Williams served as Paymaster of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment. He was elected to the General Assembly of New Jersey in 1880, and was re-elected the following year.

In the early eighties he was elected Chairman of the City Central Republican Committee, and held that post for seven years. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the County Board of Elections, and served as Chairman of that body until appointed Collector, when he resigned. For many years he was Chairman of the Fourth Ward Republican Executive Committee.

On May 28 last Mr. Williams was quietly married to Miss Bella Drake of Newark. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. I. B. Hopwood, pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church.

John V. N. Bergen.

John V. N. Bergen died Sunday evening at his home, at Port Jefferson, L. I., aged sixty-nine years. He was stricken with apoplexy about four weeks ago. He had been unconscious for two days. He leaves a widow and three children. Mr. Bergen was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Masonic order, Director of the Bank of Port Jefferson, President of both the Port Jefferson Water Company and the Port Jefferson Electric Light Company, and President of the Port Jefferson branch of the Long Island Bible Society. He was born in the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn.

George B. Greer.

George B. Greer, a retired sugar refiner of this city, died yesterday at his Summer home at Rye, N. Y. He was seventy-one years old. He was born in this city and, in his young days, was a prominent member of the Volunteer Fire Department. He is survived by three sons and one daughter. One of his sons, L. M. Greer, is on the staff of Gen. Roe.

Obituary Notes.

J. C. BARKLEY, sixty-four years old, an old-time journalist, died yesterday at his home, in Chillicothe, Mo., of heart disease. He leaves a wife and two children, one of whom, R. W. Barkley, is a lawyer in New York City.

MADELINE CROOK, for nearly fifteen years employed as proofreader for the Brooklyn Daily Times, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 175 Heyward Street, Williamsburg. She became ill in July and went to the seashore, where her condition seemed to get worse. Funeral services will be held to-night, and the interment will be to-morrow in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ANDREW FAULK, well known throughout the Northwest, died Sunday night at his home in Yankton, S. D. Mr. Faulk was the third Governor of Dakota Territory, and it was mainly due to his efforts that the opening of the Black Hills to settlement was secured. During his long residence in the Dakotas he held, aside from the Governorship, several prominent public offices.

JONATHAN HAIGHT died at his home, 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. He was in his eighty-seventh year. He was descended from an English family which settled in the town of Portchester previous to the American Revolution. Born in Portchester, he came to this city with his parents in 1818. He retired from active life many years ago. A widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

AUGUST SULTER of Cleveland, Ohio, died at the Grand Union Hotel early yesterday morning of stomach trouble. He was in his sixty-first year He had been some time in the country, where he ate something which caused his illness. On Aug. 31 he came to New York with one of the members of his family for treatment, but his illness, together with the heat of the last few days, proved fatal. The members of the family have been telegraphed for, and when they arrive, probably to-day, the funeral arrangements will be made.

WILLIAM SIMPSON died Sunday from the effects of the heat at his residence, 127 West Sixty-third Street. He was born in 1833 at Aberdeen, Scotland, and about forty years ago settled in Halifax, N. S. He became first officer, then Captain, on steamers sailing from Halifax to the Bermudas. Later he entered the shipbuilding business as the Nova Scotia representative of Brown, Ross & Co. of Port au Prince. In 1882 he came to New York and he worked as first officer aboard the Atlas Line steamers practically until the time of his death. The funeral will be this morning, and the body will be taken to Halifax for burial. Mr. Simpson leaves a widow, six children, and seven grandchildren.

Funeral of Dr. James K. Hogan.

Funeral services over the remains of Dr. James K. Hogan, for several years a prominent politician of the Fourth Assembly District, were held yesterday at the Church of St. Theresa. A solemn requiem mass was said by the Rev. Father Thomas F. Lynch, assisted by Fathers Dougherty and Sheehan. The church was filled to overflowing with friends and relatives of the deceased and a crowd stood on the outside during the services. Delegations were present from the Tammany Hall General Committee, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Benevolent League, and Irish National League, of which Dr. Hogan was a member. Interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

Princess von Wrede Arrives.

The Princess von Wrede, who arrived on the steamship La Champagne on Sunday under the assumed name of Mme. de Waren, is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. She is accompanied by a companion, Miss Malstrom.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

BERGEN.—At Bay Ridge, Monday, Sept. 5, 1898, Isaac E. Bergen, in his 88th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Third Avenue and 52d St., South Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

DUTCHER.—Sunday, Sept. 4, 1898, at Montclair, N. J., Charles Mason Dutcher, Jr., son of Charles Mason and Helen T. H. Dutcher.

GREEN.—On Sunday, Sept. 4, 1898, at Sunninghill, Tenafly, N. J., Ashbel Green, in the 73d year of his age.

GREER.—At Rye, N. Y., Sept. 4, George B. Greer, in his 71st year.

Funeral services Wednesday, Sept. 7, at his late residence, at 11:15 A. M. Special car on 10:06 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot, returning at 1:56 P. M. Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

HAIGHT.—On Monday, Sept. 5, at his late residence, 150 West 126th St., Jonathan Haight, in the 87th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SKILLMAN.—Died at Roslyn, L. I., on Sept. 5, 1898, Francis Skillman, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral, to which, at the request of the deceased, only the relatives and immediate friends are invited, will take place from the Dutch Reformed Church at Manhasset, on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock. Interment private, at the convenience of family.

STRANAHAN.—At Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1898, J. S. T. Stranahan.

Funeral services at the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen St., corner Henry, Brooklyn, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

THORP.—Sept. 3, at St. Luke's Hospital, of malarial-typhoid fever, Edward Y. Thorp, youngest son of Anna G. and the late George W. Thorp, private of Company B, 71st N. Y. Volunteers, in the 28th year of his age.

Interment private.

TILLMAN DEFENDS BRYAN.

A Bitter Attack on Republicans and Gold Democrats at Haverhill.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 5.—At the Central Labor Union picnic to-day Senator Tillman of South Carolina made a short speech in which he made a bitter attack upon the Republicans and Gold Democrats, and urged Massachusetts Democrats to sustain the Chicago platform and Bryan's policy.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 5.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ALIMAND, Joseph N., 421 1st Av.	27	3
ALBERS, Edward, 256 W. 30th St.	40	3
AHL, Henry J., 502 W. 49th St.	57	4
BROWN, Mary B., 94 3d Av.	38	4
BALDING, Eliza, 322 E. 42d St.	49	4
BERNSTEIN, Louis, 62 Cannon St.	60	3
BERTINOTI, Joseph, 28 Carmine St.	44	4
BURKHART, Charles, 308 E. 93d St.	21	3
BARCUSO, Carmine, 417 E. 112th St.	28	4
BAHRENBERG, Edward, 401 W. 47th	20	3
BESEHL, Ferdinand, Brooklyn	41	3
BALLOU, John, 305 E. 115th St.	30	2
BURKE, Peter, 204 E. 126th St.	32	3
BEHRENDT, Louisa, 434 E. 58th St.	5	4
BARNARD, Martha H., 356 W. 52d	1	4
BERANG, Nicholas, 121 E. 3d St.	70	2
BOHM, Regina, 210 6th St.	49	4
BLOCK, Babette, 236 E. 94th St.	74	4
BROWN, James, 227 Eldridge St.	27	4
BRADLEY, Paul, 1,665 2d Av.	1	4
BAUMAN, Bridget, 449 11th Av.	55	2
BURNS, Kate, 364 Amsterdam Av.	21	5
BURKE, Edward, 109 Greenwich St.	1	5
BREISLER, Pauline, 2,256 2d Av.	22	4
COSENZO, Rosina, 24 West End Av.	1	4
CAGLINONE, Paola, 855 9th Av.	30	4
CORDES, Henry, 648 9th Av.	45	3
CROSBY, Norman W., St. Luke's Hosp	24	4
COHES, John H., 435 E. 81st St.	44	4
CORNELL, Maggie, 137 E. 29th St.	38	3
CONELY, Nicholas F., 252 W. 16th St	54	4
COONEY, Owen, 630 10th Av.	32	4
COOPER, Rachel, 211 Division St.	2	5
CUMMISKY, Delia, 693 3d Av.	52	4
CROKE, Mary, 325 E. 48th St.	28	3
CUSSICK, Michael, 357 W. 45th St.	35	4
DUBOIS, Jane, Colored Home	54	3
DORSCH, Konrad, 608 E. 14th St.	77	4
EDGERTON, Anna L., 11 W. 84th St	56	4
EGAN, Margaret, 215 E. 67th St.	65	3
ECKERT, William, 11 E. 34th St.	39	4
ERRICK, Otto, 654 2d Av.	38	4
EHLENBERGER, Lizzie, 543 W. 59th	69	3
FLEUGEL, Christine B. G., 221 Avenue C	1	3
FIELD, Edwin, 437 W. 13th St.	33	3
FRIEDRICH, Franz, 217 E. 84th St.	48	2
FORD, Thomas, 66 Spring St.	34	3
FRANKLIN, Carrie P., 444 Hudson	1	4
FORSYTH, Robert A., 836 7th Av.	66	4
FISCHER, Freda, 411 E. 87th St.	24	4
FREY, Aaron W., 269 Monroe St.	63	3
FEDDEN, George L., Brooklyn	45	2
GARNETT, Adam, 214 W. 60th St.	47	4
GRANT, Harriet, 11 Gay St.	68	3
GOMPARS, Sarah, 42 Avenue D	71	3
GARRITY, Ellen, Mount Hope	21	2
GREEN, Laurence, 48 Monroe St.	32	3
GODFREY, James, New Canaan, Conn	57	3
GILLIN, Harry, 15 Varick Place	41	3
GOLDEN, John, 547 W. 57th St.	53	3
GALLAGHER, Stephen J., 214 E. 85th	22	3
GARDNER, Alfred, Brooklyn	58	3
GOODWIN, Samuel T., 237 E. 33d	48	4
HEIR, John, Almshouse	65	3
HEDDERICK, Charles, 332 W. 39th	40	3
HURLY, David, 73 Montgomery St.	30	4
HILL, Annie, 243 E. 120th St.	36	3
HIEROWITZ, Lilie, 8 Willett St.	51	2
HONRIHAN, Robert J., 235 E. 22d	1	3
HARRISON, Nellie, 221 W. 115th St.	40	3
HOGAN, James K., 140 Henry St.	42	3
HAYES, James, Man. State Hosp.	47	3
HUDSON, James, 45 James St.	65	4
HAUFEL, Louis, 291 Elizabeth St.	45	3
HYSLOP, John, 333 E. 21st St.	30	3
HAUSER, Frederick W., 679 11th Av.	1	4
HORAN, Alice, 227 E. 103d St.	50	2
HOLLANDER, Margaret, 58 King St.	50	4
HARLAN, William, 418 W. 46th St.	54	3
HOPPE, Emma M. J., 2,270 2d Av.	1	4
JONES, Abraham, 413 E. 57th St.	55	4
KOEHLER, Harry C., 326 E. 83d St.	14	4
KENT, Kate, 309 E. 40th St.	1	3
KAHN, Blume, 21 Eldridge St.	43	4
KANE, John, 777 10th Av.	45	3
KEEGAN, Thomas, Home for Aged	69	4
KING, Cynthia M., 124 W. 82d St.	96	4
KLAYN, Cornelius D., 582 Greenwich	40	4
LOONIN, Bridget, 124 W. 31st St.	34	3
LAMORATA, Maria, 341 W. 39th St.	1	5
LORDI, Rose, 67 Varick St.	13	5
LARCHAN, Charles I., Greenpoint	30	5
LEONARDI, Theodore D., 653 W. 187th St	1	4
LIPSCHITZ, Hyman, 247 Monroe St.	1	4
LAVERY, Sarah, 1,702 Park Av.	63	4
LEVINE, Abraham, 7 Hester St.	1	3
LEE, Martha A. A., 344 W. 16th St.	40	1
LINDSTROM, Tekla, 122 Cherry St.	2	3
LAWRENCE, Clinton, 255 W. 38th St	1	3
LAUZATTO, Carmine, 331 E. 114th St	1	4
LOCKWOOD, Melinda, 204 E. 84th St	73	3
LANAHAN, Michael, 215 E. 28th St.	31	4
MITCHELL, Mary L., 127 Monroe St.	32	2
MALONEY, Patrick, 325 E. 109th St.	34	3
MASSA, Fortunato, 408 2d Av.	32	3
MILKOVITZ, Julius, 78 Norfolk St.	1	3
MULLIGAN, Martin, St. Vincent's Hospital	53	3
MEYER, Robert, 617 E. 15th St.	38	2
MARRO, Patrick, 432 W. 46th St.	1	4
MANN, Moses, 1,346 Madison Av.	46	4
MOORE, Addie, Colored Home	70	4
MONTGOMERY, Martha, 351 1st Av.	42	4
MITTLEMAN, Rosa, 444 E. 15th St.	27	4
MITCHELL, Annie, 426 W. 32d St.	29	3
McALEER, Jane, Almshouse	76	2
McCARTHY, David, 528 W. 27th St.	25	3
McKIVER, John J., 330 E. 53d St.	27	3
McCABE, Winnifred, 500 E. 115th St.	37	4
McCALMAN, Arthur, 153 W. 15th St.	78	3
McDAVITT, Hugh, 232 E. 77th St.	35	3
NOLAN, Patrick, 300 E. 73d St.	35	3
NEUMAN, William J., 235 E. 46th St.	1	4
NASH, William, 2,182 8th Av.	1	4
NAGLE, Catharine, 353 W. 45th St.	62	4
OLDENBUTTEL, Louis F., 179 E. 105th St	39	3
O'GARA, Agnes, 447 E. 80th St.	32	3
O'NEILL, James, 1,611 2d Av.	21	4
PICK, George, 169 Avenue B	1	3
PEDROLI, Caroline, 209 W. 27th St.	69	4
PICKNEY, Irene, 239 W. 29th St.	21	2
PERRECK, Abe, 86 Sheriff St.	1	4
PICKETT, William, St. Luke's Hosp.	46	3
POTTER, Ellen, 225 W. 27th St.	40	3
POPE, Phoebe B., 56 W. 129th St.	78	3
RAMSEY, Elizabeth, 611 W. 49th St.	33	4
ROSENTHAL, Estelle, 1,525 1st Av.	1	3
ROTH, Rifka, 83 Essex St.	1	3
RYAN, James J., 410 E. 123d St.	34	3
RITTER, Edward, 235 E. 76th St.	32	3
RODGERS, Mary E., 279 7th St.	44	3
RIZZO, John, 193 Elizabeth St.	36	4
SCHWAM, Morris, 158 Ludlow St.	40	3
SMALL, Louis B., 323 W. 17th St.	33	4
STAPLETON, Elizabeth M., 10 W. 13th St	17	3
SAVETZKY, Simon, 80 Stanton St.	1	4
STEERS, Christopher, Chapin Home	86	3
SULTER, August, Grand Union Hotel	61	5
SCHWARTZ, Ernest, 165 Avenue C	71	3
SMITH, Ida, 2 James Slip	60	4
SHELDON, Anna, 239 W. 24th St.	50	4
SARONTONI, Charles, 29 6th Av.	58	3
TOWNSEND, Mary, 69 Macdougal St.	55	2
TREE, Alice, M. E. Church Home	86	3
THOMPSON, John A., 221 W. 29th St	24	5
THORP, Edward Y., 102 E. 57th St.	27	3
TURPIN, Alonzo, 10 Lawrence St.	1	3
TRELLA, Vittorio, 73 Macdougal St.	30	3
WRAY, Margaret, 60 E. 114th St.	33	4
WHALEN, Winnifred, 1,393 2d Av.	49	3
WOLF, Julius, City Hospital	32	1
WOLL, Edward, 413 W. 127th St.	27	3
WONTESANA, Rocco, 74 6th Av.	38	4
WAIDELICH, Rosa, 1,191 1st Av.	3	4
YOUNG, John, 520 W. 30th St.	45	3
YOUNG, Eva, 42 E. 129th St.	82	3
YOUNG, Dunbar H., 116 W. 102d St.	63	4

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ASKLUND, B., 249 Chauncey St.	1	4
AMES, James, 83 Willoughby St.	48	3
BAUER, Mary, 339 Vernon Av.	50	4
BRENNAN, John, 1,301 Atlantic Av.	1	3
BRIGGS, James, 921 Broadway	58	3
BOYLE, Richard, 154 Hull St.	69	1
BRUNDAGE, Ella, 38 Cooper St.	33	3
BELLERNON, V., 1,716 Bergen St.	67	2
BROOKER, F., L. I. State Hosp.	57	4
COHEN, Tillie, 345 Watkins St.	1	4
CONNORS, Sarah, Home for Aged	62	4
CONNORS, Michael, 300 S. 1st St.	35	3
CAREY, John, 577 Myrtle Av.	52	3
CALMAN, Catherine, 233 Bridge St.	62	4
CONKLIN, Joseph, 374 Grand Av.	33	4
CONTANT, George, 756 Driggs Av.	49	4
CROSTHWAITE, Blanche, 79 Garfield	29	4
DEAN, Alma, 610 Lorimer St.	74	3
DRUM, Margaret, 125½ Jefferson St.	18	3
ESSIG, Adolph, 84 Wolcott St.	31	3
ESTES, Alfred, 77 Van Brunt St.	1	4
EDWARDS, John, 6 Berkeley Place	32	3
FAUST, William, 94 Diamond St.	1	2
FUSSNER, Lillie, 435 Knickerbocker Av.	30	4
GREEN, Catherine, 221 52d St.	67	4
GEFFREY, F., 724 Manhattan Av.	1	4
GLOVER, Ella, 40 N. Elliot Place	28	3
GRAHAM, Anna, 613 Bedford Av.	41	3
GOLDSMITH, Joseph, 292 Union Av.	47	4
HULHANE, Eliza, 410 Warren St.	65	3
HIGGINS, Joseph, 290 Columbia St.	24	3
HENNIGAN, Thomas, 103 Meeker Av.	1	3
HARRIGAN, Katie, 55 Main St.	5	4
HARTMAN, Franz, 248 5th Av.	50	2
JOSTON, Lena, 506 Grand Av.	1	3
KANE, Thomas, 997 St. Mark's Av.	31	3
KENNEY, Joseph, Maspeth and Kingsland Avs.	61	3
KELLEHER, Morris, Homeo. Hosp.	42	5
LEECHEN, Andrew, 631 Myrtle Av.	1	3
LIBBEY, Eugene, 252 Wyckoff St.	31	3
LANNAN, Fritz, St. Mary's Hospital	40	3
LANNON, Patrick, 39 Prospect St.	46	2
LAUTERMAN, John, 827 Bedford Av.	82	3
MARONEY, Michael, 677 Henry St.	38	2
MUNSON, Joseph, 117 Colyer St.	72	3
McCAUL, Thomas, 69 Tallman St.	30	2
McCARTY, Kate, St. Mary's Hosp.	60	1
McDEVITT, Patrick, 154 Dupont St.	72	3
McDOWELL, Thomas, Foster Av. and Boulevard	50	3
MATTHEWS, James, K. C. Hospital	80	3
MEYER, Herman, 65 N. 1st St.	68	3
*MORGAN, Girard, 1,207 Broadway	1	30
NOCKLER, John, 614 Broadway	35	3
O'HARE, Jane, K. C. Penitentiary	65	4
*O'CONNOR, Ellen, 19 Walworth St.	40	30
PUTRIZE, John, 458 Carroll St.	1	4
QUINN, Annie, 333 Oakland St.	1	3
REEHIL, James, 212 Huron St.	2	3
ROGERS, Agnes, 145 Columbia St.	1	3
RYAN, Patrick, 5th Av. and 92d St.	29	3
STECKER, John, 314 Atlantic Av.	64	3
SEEREY, Joseph, 193 President St.	34	3
STANWEIS, Lizzie, 33 Tompkins Av.	20	3
SCHUBERT, Julius, 160 Montague St.	61	3
SCHROECK, John, 115 Harrison Av.	68	4
TUCKER, Richard, 461 Lorimer St.	1	4
TUFTS, William, Bay 16th and 86th	67	3
VEDDER, Eva, 1,635 Pacific St.	1	3
VAN RIPER, James, Lake and 36th	66	3
WOOD, James, 272 Wyckoff Av.	81	3
WENDELECKE, Rosa, 221 19th St.	42	3
WOODS, John, 22d and Bath Avs.	28	3
WATJEN, John, 143 Classon Av.	35	4
WILSON, Mary, 412 Grove St.	45	3
ZULO, John, 112 Clay St.	42	3

*Date of death in August.

MICHAEL DEFEATS LINTON

He Finishes the Hour's Cycling at Manhattan Beach Nearly Three Miles Ahead.

WORLD'S RECORDS BROKEN

New Figures Made for from Two to Eleven and for Thirteen Miles—The Short Distance Events.

James Michael securely clinched his title of middle distance cycle champion and wiped off the disgrace of his recent defeat at the hands of Major Taylor by roundly defeating his former school-fellow and dreaded rival, Thomas Linton of Wales, in an hour's racing yesterday on the three-lap track at Manhattan Beach. Michael was riding in fine form, and in the first half of the race almost exhausted Linton, who was 100 yards less than three miles behind the little victor at the finish. A crowd of 10,000 spectators transferred their favor from Linton to the "Midget," and almost went hysterical in an enthusiastic demonstration.

In their encounters in America, Michael and Linton had remained with even honors, each with a victory to his credit. Linton had made up his mind to sail for his home in Wales over a week ago, but the prospect of getting a deciding match with Michael led him to abandon the trip. His confidence in himself, judged from his conversation, was unbounded, while Michael and his trainers had expressed themselves as somewhat doubtful of the "Midget's" form. David Shafer, his manager, said before the race that his charge had trained from about 112 pounds to 99 pounds in the three days preceding the race. Michael looked tired, in fact, as he mounted his wheel, but once the race was well under way his listlessness vanished, and he broke into the clip that wilted his opponent.

To obviate jockeying and insure against loafing the men were started on opposite sides of the track, a method that obviously produced a fast race. So fast it was that, when the men were straining in the first half all world's records, from two miles through thirteen miles, except the twelfth, fell off the table, new figures from fractions up to nearly ten seconds better being created. As a spectacular contest, however, the style of starting greatly hurt the event, as it was one-half over before the men drew near enough to each other to impart to the contest the semblance of rivalry. Both men had unlimited pace, which meant in this case a total of some eighty-five riders divided about equally. Quints exclusively were employed to make pace.

Story of the Race.

Michael tried a 112 gear, while Linton held to a 104 gear. In the start the Midget gained a slight advantage owing to the swiftness of his first pacing crew. Linton then began to gain, in two laps approaching Michael by thirty yards. A bad pick-up by Michael let his opponent into the same stretch with him. Linton was pushing with every ounce of strength, while Michael was coursing along in his usual nonchalant manner. Michael's pacing crews, however, were ordered to liven up, and at the end of the twelfth mile the two racers were in the same relative positions as at the start.

Finding himself again on even terms, the tiny racer no longer held himself in. No relay that Shafer could supply was too swift for him; as fast as the speedy pacemakers pedaled, Jimmy yelled for more pace. A few miles of this was enough for Linton. In the thirteenth mile Michael gained thirty yards; at the fourteenth mile he was half a lap a gainer, and in the last circle of the fifteenth mile his relay and himself passed his opponent, amid a deafening storm of shouting and shrieking from the grand stands. Linton tried to catch Michael's wheel as the little cycler rushed past, but he failed, and before he could regain his own relay, Michael had added nearly half a lap more to his good.

Up to nineteen miles, Linton did not succeed in lowering the interval between himself and Michael. Then a fresh pacing team hurried him along until he seemed almost on the heels of the Midget. At this juncture Linton lost pace, and a mile later lost again. In the twenty-fourth mile Michael passed him again, being then one and one-half laps in the lead. Linton made no real attempt to race after that. At times he sat up, and the rest of the time he rolled painfully along behind a loitering quint. Michael continued to call for more pace and ran off the miles in hot time. At the end of the sixty minutes he had covered thirty-three and one-third miles. He was behind the world's record at that point, as Harry Elkes, in establishing the present figures, ran 34 miles 1,022 yards. Linton's distance was 30 miles, 1 lap, and 100 yards. After the race it was reported that Linton had fainted. A crowd of nearly a thousand spectators followed Michael to his trainer's quarters, cheering noisily all the way.

Summary of the Contest.

The table of the big race is as follows:

Miles.	Michael's Time.	Linton's Time.	World's Record.	Former Holder.
1	1:48	1:45	1:41 3-5	Taylore.
2	3:27 3-5	*3:21 2-5	3:23	Taylore.
3	5:04 1-5	*5:00 3-5	5:08 4-5	Taylore.
4	6:44 3-5	*6:40 3-5	6:46	Taylore.
5	8:26 3-5	*8:22 4-5	8:29 1-5	Taylore.
6	10:11 2-5	*10:06 1-5	10:10 2-5	Taylore.
7	11:55 1-5	*11:48	11:51	Taylore.
8	13:37 2-5	*13:30 1-5	13:39 4-5	Linton.
9	15:19	*15:14 3-5	15:22	Linton.
10	17:03	*17:01 1-5	17:04	Linton.
11	18:48	*18:46	18:49 1-5	Linton.
12	20:33 1-5	20:32 1-5	20:31 3-5	Linton.
13	*22:18	22:20 2-5	22:21 1-5	Elkes.
14	24:03 4-5	24:13 2-5	24:00 4-5	Elkes.
15	25:47 2-5	26:08 4-5	25:38 4-5	Elkes.
16	27:32	27:52 2-5	27:17 3-5	Elkes.
17	29:28 1-5	29:53 1-5	28:58 2-5	Elkes.
18	31:16 1-5	31:49 4-5	30:39 2-5	Elkes.
19	33:13 3-5	33:39 3-5	32:20	Elkes.
20	34:59 2-5	35:26 3-5	34:02	Elkes.
21	36:47 1-5	37:16 4-5	35:45 2-5	Elkes.
22	38:35 4-5	39:14 1-5	37:28 2-5	Elkes.
23	40:23 1-5	41:09 2-5	39:14 3-5	Elkes.
24	42:12 3-5	43:15 4-5	40:58 4-5	Elkes.
25	44:02 1-5	45:18 1-5	42:42	Elkes.
26	45:54 2-5	47:20 3-5	44:34	Elkes.
27	47:48 3-5	49:19 2-5	46:21 3-5	Elkes.
28	49:42 1-5	51:37	48:09 4-5	Elkes.
29	51:40 1-5	54:40	49:55 1-5	Elkes.
30	53:35 4-5	58:01	51:41 3-5	Elkes.
31	55:30 4-5	....	53:25 4-5	Elkes.
32	57:29 1-5	....	55:12 2-5	Elkes.
33	59:25 3-5	....	56:58 3-5	Elkes.

Distance for one hour, 33⅓ miles. Record, 34 miles, 1,022 yards.

*New world's records.

The Short Races.

The summaries of the short races were as follows:

One-third Mile Dash, Amateur.—Three heats. First heat won by A. T. Nye, Jr., New York; second, Franklyn Fisher, K. C. W. Time—0:54 3-5. Second heat won by George Schofield, K. C. W.; second, C. E. Neal, New York. Time—0:46 4-5. Third heat won by P. G. Van Cott, Nassau W.; second, H. E. Dickerman, Waterbury. Time—0:48 1-5. Final heat won by P. G. Van Cott; second, George Schofield; third, Franklyn Fisher. Time—0:45 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Two heats. First heat won by W. A. Terrill, San Francisco, 110 yards; second Oscar Headstrom, Brooklyn, 70 yards; third, R. A. Miller, New York, 60 yard; fourth, H. B. Hills, Providence, 40 yards; fifth, H. E. Caldwell, Manchester, N. H. scratch; sixth, L. R. Lefferson, Asbury Park, 40 yards. Time—2:08. Second heat won by B. W. Pierce, Boston, 90 yards; second, A. E. Weinig, Buffalo, 70 yards; third, T. A. Barnaby, Boston, 100 yards; fourth, J. B. Anderson, Boston, 90 yards; fifth, T. P. Sullivan, San Francisco, 100 yards; sixth, J. Urquhart, Boston, 20 yards. Time—2:07 2-5. Final heat won by H. E. Caldwell; second, W. A. Terrill; third, Oscar Headstrom; fourth, T. A. Barnaby. Time—2:18 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—One heat. Won by H. E. Dickerman, Waterbury, Conn., 200 yards; second, Franklyn Fisher, K. C. W., 100 yards; third, C. B. Forrest, Brooklyn, 400 yards. Time—11:59.

John Barnett, the local member of the State Racing Board, officiated as acting referee, and among the other officials were: Judges—P. Anthony Brock, C. C., Jersey City; Charles E. Simms, Jr., A. C. C. of New York. Timers—C. J. Obermayer, S. B. W.; M. L. Bridgman, M. B. C.; Robert Stohl, N. Y. A. C., all for Michael; Samuel See. Jr., N. Y. A. C.; G. A. Needham, K. C. W.; Thomas Poe, H. W., all for Linton. Clerk of Course and Starter—J. Frank Borland, B. B. W.

RACING AT FALL RIVER.

World's Amateur Records from Seven to Twenty-five Miles Broken.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 5.—At the Fall River cycle track to-day the feature was a paced twenty-five-mile race between Fred Beauregard of Fall River and Edward F. Scholts of Pawtucket, in which the former won by nearly two miles, breaking every world's amateur record from seven to twenty-five miles.

Summary:

One-third-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Harry Edwards, Dorchester, scratch. Time—0:41 3-5.

Twenty-five-Mile Paced Race, Amateur.—Fred Beauregard defeated Edward Scholts by nearly two miles, breaking the world's amateur record from seven to twenty-five miles.

Miles.	New Record.	Former.	Made by
1	1:57 2-5	1:46 4-5	Schofield
2	3:51 2-5	3:58	Wagner
3	5:58 1-5	5:52 1-5	Gibson
4	7:58 2-5	7:47 1-5	Wagner
5	9:56 3-5	9:43 1-5	Gibson
6	12:00	11:58 2-5	Bedell
7	14:02 1-5	14:04 3-5	Bedell
8	16:06 1-5	16:17 3-5	Bedell
9	18:09 4-5	18:14 3-5	Bedell
10	20:12 4-5	20:15 1-5	Bedell
11	22:16 4-5	24:01 4-5	Wilson
12	24:19	26:07 4-5	Wilson
13	26:25	28:18	Wilson
14	28:27	30:24 2-5	Wilson
15	30:26 3-5	32:40 1-5	Wilson
16	32:26 3-5	34:39 4-5	Wilson
17	34:32	36:54 3-5	Wilson
18	36:32 1-5	39:07 1-5	Wilson
19	38:38 2-5	41:21 3-5	Wilson
20	40:38 3-5	43:37	Wilson
21	42:55 3-5	45:53	Wilson
22	45:08 4-5	48:08 3-5	Wilson
23	47:08 4-5	50:13 1-5	Wilson
24	49:10 4-5	52:24 1-5	Wilson
25	51:18	54:35	Wilson

Records made by Schofield and Bedell at New York, July 2; by Gibson and Wagner at Indianapolis, Aug. 12, and by Wilson at Chicago, Sept. 22, 1896.

FAST TIME AT DETROIT MEET.

Porter and Joseph Lower World's Record in Two-Mile Tandem Handicap.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—One record was broken to-day at the races of the Michigan Division of the League of American Wheelmen. Charles Porter and Fred A. Joseph of Detroit, in the two-mile tandem amateur handicap, lowered the world's record from 4:05 to 4:01 3-5. Jerry Woodward captured both the one-mile State championship and the mile open. Joseph won the five-mile State championship from Porter in a hot sprint in the last eighth. Results:

Two-Mile Tandem Handicap.—Won by Charles Porter and F. A. Joseph, (scratch;) second, Freeman Monroe and Oscar Wanderer, (80 yards.) Time—4:01 3-5.

One Mile, State Championship.—Won by Jerry Woodward, Detroit; second, M. J. Roth, Detroit. Time—2:18 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by F. A. Joseph, (20 yards;) second, W. H. Stevenson, (100 yards.) Time—5:07 3-5.

One Mile, Open.—Won by Jerry Woodward; second, M. J. Roth. Time—2:16 3-5.

Five-Mile State Championship.—Won by F. A. Joseph; second, Charles Porter. Time—11:00 2-5.

Races at Charles River Park.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The bicycle races at Charles River Park this afternoon resulted as follows:

Two-Mile Professional Tandem.—Won by Dr. Brown of Cleveland and mate. Time—4:01¾.

One Mile, Professional.—Won by Dr. Brown of Cleveland. Time—2:06 3-5.

Australian Tandem Pursuit, Eight Miles, Amateur.—Won by Ingraham brothers in 6:18 for three miles.

Triplet Pursuit, Ten Miles, Amateur.—Won by the Metropolitan team in 4:33 3-5 for two and a half miles.

Five-Mile Pursuit Race.—McDuffie defeated Becker of Minneapolis in two and a twelfth miles. Time—4:58⅘.

Springfield Bicycle Club's Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—The Springfield Bicycle Club held its annual Fall tournament to-day. The summaries:

One Mile, Open, (Amateur.)—Won by R. F. Ludwig, Chicopee; second, W. A. Rutz, New Haven; third, B. C. Thayer, New Britain. Time—2:00.

Half-Mile National L. A. W. Professional Championship.—Won by Major Taylor, New York; second, F. A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal.; third, Arthur Gardner, Austin, Ill. Time—0:58 4-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—Won by J. U. Grizer, Northampton, Mass.; second, H. E. Sloan, Hartford, Conn.; third, U. H. Minie, Monson, Mass. Time—1:03 4-5.

Thomas's Record to Albany.

According to a telegram received from John T. Ward, Paul Thomas of the Century Wheelmen of this city arrived at Albany yesterday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock. The plucky rider therefore beats the cycling record between New York and Albany by 4 hours and 39 minutes. Thomas started from the City Hall in this city at midnight on Sunday. The best previous record was 21 hours and 54 minutes.

CONTINENT'S HIGHEST POINT.

It Is Mount Wrangell in Alaska, the Crater of an Active Volcano.

From The San Francisco Call.

No white man has ever set foot upon the apex of the North American Continent. That high point is the crater of an active volcano, the biggest on our continent, and it all belongs to Uncle Sam. There is a point in Alaska where primeval nature, gathering together all of its titanic energies, piled mountains one upon another, in chaotic masses, surmounting the whole with a giant volcano, robed in snow from base to summit and from whose ice-rimmed nostrils now issue seething flames, springing from an inferno beneath.

Mount Wrangell is the name applied to the volcano. It was so named by the early Russians in honor of Baron Wrangell, at the time Governor of the territory by appointment of the Czar. It is not a matter of record as to whether or not the Baron ever caught a glimpse of his towering namesake, although the flaming summit can be seen for 100 miles across the tempest-tossed region. It is known, however, that up to the present day, no white man has ever ascended the peak or even placed foot upon its base. It remains for some daring explorer who is willing to take his life in his hands to push boldly over the encircling mountain ridges and attempt the ascent. Should he succeed, he will accomplish a notable mountaineering feat and will, no doubt, be able to add much to geographical knowledge.

The Mount Wrangell region is to-day one of the few on the North American Continent that has defied intrusion. To add to its specific interest, the native inhabitants of Central Alaska fear to approach the locality, having, for some reason, a mysterious dread of "fire mountain," as they term it.

There is not an Indian to be found within fifty miles of Mount Wrangell. Not one will approach it any closer.

More interesting still is the fact that Indian tradition, or more properly speaking, wandering reports, state that in the secluded region around Mount Wrangell gigantic animals with curved white tusks roam through the dark forests. Every Indian will tell you this story and warn you away from the locality, saying that it is "no good" and that you will surely perish if you attempt to enter.

It should be stated here that Mount Wrangell is located near the head of Copper River, from which point of vantage it can be seen about forty miles to the eastward, rising up behind successive ridges of lofty mountains. Apparently it is not practicable to approach the volcano from this direction.

During the present Summer hundreds of gold seekers pushing up the Copper River have, no doubt, sighted the peak and have marveled at its altitude. Still, it seems highly improbable that any one of them has had the temerity to attempt to cross the intervening mountains and try to make an ascent without ice axes and other proper climbing equipment. The scaling of the Matterhorn in Europe is undoubtedly an easier undertaking than the scaling of Mount Wrangell.

The Sirdar's Bullet.

From The London Chronicle.

The Sirdar of the army in Egypt, on whom the eyes of Englishmen are now turned from every quarter of the empire, has had a very extraordinary experience, having swallowed a bullet with which he had been wounded, and which he now preserves as a memento. During the campaign of 1888 Major Kitchener was hit in the side of the face by a bullet during a skirmish near Suakim, and was taken down the Nile and thence to the Citadel Hospital at Cairo, where, despite all the efforts of the surgeons, the bullet could not be located, the rays being then unknown. On the authority of Sergt. Bilton, late of the Medical Staff Corps, who is now in London, and who was then specially detailed to look after the injured officer, the wound was a healthy one, and very soon healed, and the medical officers came to the conclusion that the bullet had worked its way out without being noticed on the passage down the Nile. Bilton one day tempted his patient's appetite with a tasty beefsteak, which the Major had no sooner attacked than he put his hand to his throat, exclaiming, "Bilton, if there was no bone in the steak I've swallowed that bullet, I felt it go down." This proved to be the case, the bullet passing through the alimentary canal without injury to the distinguished officer.

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

The Friar's Victory in the Twin City Handicap Was Practically a Gift.

MIRTHFUL COULD HAVE WON

The Messrs Morris Had Declared to Win with the Older Horse, and Maher Took Double Wraps on His Mount, Mirthful, to Lose.

That good horse, The Friar, had the hardest task he was ever set to when he struggled successfully yesterday at Sheepshead Bay to win the Twin City Handicap, at a mile and a quarter; but, although he won, the credit for the victory was not due to either the horse or his rider, but rather to "Danny" Maher, who rode Mirthful, The Friar's stable companion. The latter was far and away the best horse in the race, and could have won with surprising ease, but his owners had declared to win the stake with The Friar, so, instead of allowing his mount to win, Maher took a strong hold on the lines, and held him back sufficiently to allow The Friar to win by a head. He did more than that, too, for the Morrises, for by riding as he did, he completely pocketed Buela, who would have beaten The Friar, and kept her hemmed in on the rail so that she could not get into the place.

It was a remarkable ride on the part of the clever lightweight jockey, for it showed that he can ride in the midst of an exciting finish with the coolness of a veteran, and furthermore, that, in spite of selfish promptings, he may be depended upon to ride to orders. The race, however, came in for a fair share of comment, especially the performance of Mirthful, who in his last race showed anything but form that would lead the public to believe him to be possessed of such racing qualities as he showed yesterday.

The race was the feature of the day's programme, and the large holiday crowd present enjoyed it thoroughly. The Friar, who may be depended upon to show up at his best when he makes the pace and is not choked to death, went out in front at once and showed the way around. Mirthful trailed after him, for Maher had been instructed to keep within striking distance, and not to come in unless it was absolutely necessary to win in order to save the stake for the stable. He followed his instructions to the letter, and followed the pacemaker until the stretch was reached, when Buela moved up so fast that she looked to have a chance. Sloane sent the mare along on the rail after The Friar, and at the last furlong pole Littlefield began to ride. He whipped and spurred, but the mare closed ground rapidly, and if she could have gotten through on the rail, the race would have been between Buela and Mirthful. But Littlefield would not move out from the rail, and Maher, seeing that The Friar was likely to be beaten if Buela got clear, closed in on the other side of Buela and held her so that she could not budge a step to the right, or toward the rail. Maher had to take double wraps on Mirthful, for he was only buckjumping at the finish, and in this manner The Friar was allowed to win. It must have been a hard struggle for Maher to stick to his place, for he had much the best horse under him, and, if he had allowed Buela to get clear he would have had a fight for the first money with Sloane, who rode Buela, and he would probably have beaten his rival. Ben Holladay, the favorite, trailed last all through the race, and at no stage seemed able to raise racing speed. After the horses pulled up it was seen that Mirthful had gone lame.

Mr. Hendrie's $10,000 Challenge.

The principal topic of conversation among the racing men yesterday was the disqualification of Martimas. Everyone in the paddock still had the matter fresh in mind and visitors who had not seen the race made inquiry about it. Among these inquirers was Richard Croker, looking cool and easy in a light suit in spite of the terrible heat. He was surrounded by a group of friends who explained the running of the race to him. During the day Mr. Hendrie, the owner of Martimas, said he was willing to bet $10,000 that his colt would beat any horse that started in the Flatbush Stakes on Saturday, the same weights and conditions to govern the race.

This seems like a good chance for Sydney Paget to win back $10,000 of the cost of his colt, Jean Beraud, but he did not reply to the challenge.

The other races of the day were decidedly interesting, and close finishes ruled throughout. In the Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds, Scannel, which John E. Madden sold recently to F. V. Alexandre, defeated his former stable companion, Rhinelander, in a drive by a length, and in the first and second races, won respectively by St. Clair and Lonsdale, the victories were obtained by heads in driving finishes. Loiterer also had to drive in the fifth race to beat Kenmore Queen, while Diversion won the Westbury Steeplechase easily.

The Day's Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 104 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1. (Maher)

2—Ben Viking, F. V. Alexandre's b. c., 106, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 (Sloane)

3—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 103, 20 to 1 (O'Connor)

Roysterer, 102, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Greatland, 104, 8 to 5, (Turner;) Beckon, 102, 60 to 1, (Dean;) Sister Fox, 99, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Somers, 102, 40 to 1, (O'Leary;) Campus, 102, 100 to 1, (Jones;) Lepida, 104, 30 to 1, (James;) Helen Thomas, 99, 8 to 1, (Dupee;) Turvey Top, 109, 8 to 1, (Burns;) Belgrave, 97, 100 to 1, (McCue;) Jerid, 108, 60 to 1, (Barrett;) Duke of Baden, 108, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Warhead, 102, 100 to 1, (Lambley,) and Northern Ireland, 106, 100 to 1, (McCreery,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Free Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Time, 1:48 4-5.

1—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 3 years, by Linden-Elkhorn Lass, 121 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money (Maher.)

2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3, 123, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 (Clawson.)

3—Endeavor, Sensation Stable's b. m., 4, 114, 5 to 1 (Jones.)

Arquebus, 114, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Bon Ino, 118, 6 to 1, (Williams;) Thomas Cat, 130, 11 to 5, (O'Leary;) Charentus, 117, 4 to 1, (Burns;) and Merlin, 114, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds, of $75 each; the winner to receive $2,500, the second $350, and the third $150. Futurity Course. Time—1:11 4-5.

1—Scannel, F. V. Alexandre's br. c., by Sir Dixon-Emma Hanley, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 (Sloane)

2—Rhinelander, John E. Madden's b. c., 112, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 (Turner)

3—W. Overton, J. W. Schoor & Son's b. c., 129, 5 to 1 (Burns)

Hapsburg, 108, 4 to 1, (Sims;) His Lordship, 108, 6 to 1, (Maher;) The Lady in Blue, 105, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Marblehead, 122, 50 to 1, (Williams,) and *Sugden, 108, 30 to 1, (Blake,) also rand and finished in the order named.

*Pulled up at the half mile.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each; guaranteed value, $5,000, of which $700 to second and $300 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time, 2:07 2-5.

1—The Friar, A. A. and D. H. Morris's b. h., 4 years, by Friar's Balsam-Lizzie Tabor, 125 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2 (Littlefield.)

2—Mirthful, A. H. and D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3, 111, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2 (Maher.)

3—Buela, Sydney Paget's b. m., 4, 98, 4 to 1 (Sloane.)

Whitefrost, 111, 8 to 1, (Barrett;) and Ben Holladay, 122, 8 to 5, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $600; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six and one-half furlongs. Time—1:22.

1—Loiterer, James R. Keene's b. c., by Marden-Lucille, 104 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5. (Burns)

2—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 107, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 (Sloane)

3—Tyrian, Goughacres Stable's br. c., 101, 100 to 1 (Lambley)

Dan Rice, 104, 15 to 1, (Barrett;) Flax Spinner, 101, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) General Maceo, 98, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Filament, 101, 40 to 1, (Dean;) Rinaldo, 110, 6 to 1, (Murphy,) and Fleeting Gold, 93, 20 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

[illegible] Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, $25 additional to start, with $800 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Full steeplechase course, about two and one-half miles. Time—5:28.

1—Diversion, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Di Vernon, 135 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money (Veitch)

2—Olindo, F. Gebhard's b. g., 6, 158, 3 to 1 and even money (Byrne)

3—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 158, 5 to 2 (Cochran)

Woodpigeon, 158, 7 to 2, (Finnegan;) Baby Bill, 135, 20 to 1, (Dayton,) and Equerry, 142, 7 to 2, (Murphy,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Sept. 5.—The opening day of the "Old Glory" racing meet of the Grand Circuit at Charter Oak Park was enjoyed by a big crowd of spectators and the racing was very good. Summary:

2:14 Trot.—Purse $2,000.

Dione, b. m., (Keating) 1 1 1
Ruby, br. m., (Starr) 3 4 2
Alrich, blk. g., (Saunders) 5 6 3
Alves, b. g., (French) 8 3 5
Tom Boy, b. m., (Marsh) 4 5 7
Townlady, b. m., (Cheney) 10 8 4
Equity, blk. g., (Geers) 9 7 6
Preston, gr. g., (Murphy) 6 10 9
Bouquita, gr. m., (Miller) 7 9 8
Jule, b. h., (Flynn) 2 2 dr
Time—2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:10.

2:05 Pace.—Purse $1,500.

Frank Bogash, br. h., (Bogash) 4 4 5 2 1 1 1
Planet, b. h., (Demarest) 3 2 1 1 3 2 3
Bumps, b. g., (Wilson) 1 1 4 4 4 3 2
Anaconda, b. g., (Keating) 5 5 3 dis.
Chehalis, blk. h., (Frazier) 2 3 2 3 2 ro.
Time—2:04½; 2:10¼; 2:06; 2:07; 2:07; 2:14½; 2:15.

2:15 Pace.—Purse $1,000.

Fannie Dilliard, b. m., (Shank) 1 2 1 1
Dan M., ch. g., (Maloney) 5 1 3 2
Edward O., b. g., (Curry) 3 4 2 3
Cully B., ro. g., (Connelly) 2 5 dis.
Emma M., b. m., (Golden) 4 6 dis.
Kelvyn, ch. g., (Elliott) 6 3 dis.
Time—2:11¾; 2:09½; 2:12¼; 2:12.

At Saugus, Mass.

SAUGUS, Mass., Sept. 5.—Two good races and a couple of heats in a race that was unfinished furnished great holiday sport at the Old Saugus track to-day. Summary:

2:19 Class.—Pace; purse $400.

Sally Bush, gr. m., by Conway, dam untraced, (Durland) 7 1 2 1 1
Colbath, b. g., by Alcander, (Brewster) 1 2 1 3 4
Laura G., blk. m., (McDonald) 4 6 3 2 3
M. B. C., ch. m., (Avery) 6 3 4 4 2
D. M. B., blk. g., (Collins) 2 4 7 6 6
Miss Maxie, ch. m., (Gillies) 5 7 5 5 5
Maud W., ch. m., (Alvord) 3 5 6 7 ds
Gold Coin, ch. g., (Dodge) 8 dis.
The Duke, ch. g., (Bristol) 9 dis.
Time—2:15¾; 2:18¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:15¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

Baby Strathmore, b. m., by Major Strathmore, dam Letter P., (Warren) 1 6 1 1
Melson, b. s., (C. McDonald) 2 1 2 2
Delto, blk. g., (Hanson) 3 2 5 5
Annie Shedd, b. m., (Timothy) 5 4 3 3
Random, g. g., (Durland) 4 3 4 6
Mary S., b. m., (A. McDonald) 6 5 6 4
Little Dan, ch. g., (Dodge) Dis.
Time—2:13; 2:14¼; 2:14; 2:12¾.

2:40 Class.—Trot; purse $400. (Unfinished.)

Truffles, g. m., by Pilot Medium, (A. McDonald) 2 1
Fleur De Lis, b. m., by Newflower, (Trout) 1 2
Orlando, ch. g., (Kendrick and Chickering) 3 4
Boulish, b. m., (Bowers) 4 3
Coral, b. m., (Shannon) 5 5
Elsie Mac, b. m., (Timothy) Dis.
Time—2:22¼; 2:23¾.

At Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 5.—The Bridgeport Driving Association brought to a close to-day its Fall meet, which has proved quite successful. Summary:

2:20 Trot.—Purse $400.

Michael Strogoff, b. g., (Holmes) 1 1 1
Carlos, ch. g., (Dodge) 2 2 3
Walter J., ch. g., (Clark) 3 3 2
Time—2:26¾; 2:25½; 2:26½.

2:34 Pace.—Purse $300.

Florence S., b. m., (Cook) 1 1 1
Bessie Hessell, blk. m., (Clark) 2 2 3
Nellie Scott, b. m., (Fitzpatrick) 3 3 2
Time—2:27¼; 2:27¾; 2:29¼.

2:19 Pace.—Purse $400.

Hal P., b. g., (Wade) 6 5 2 1 1 1
Inta, b. m., (Welch) 3 1 1 2 4 2
Balloon, b. g., (Durkee) 2 6 4 3 2 ro
Maringo, b. g., (Holmes) 4 3 3 4 3 ro
Lucre, br. g., (Dunlay) 1 2 6 6 dis.
Tom Cole, b. s., (D——) 7 4 5 5 dis.
Honest John, br. g., (Sanborn) 5 7 dis.
Time—2:20½; 2:21½; 2:20½; 2:23; 2:26¼; 2:25½.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 5.—A large crowd witnessed the harness racing at Narragansett Park to-day. Summary:

2:40 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000.

Nigger Jack, blk. g., by Cyclone, by Maid of Aberdeen, by Aberdeen, (Arthur) 1 1 1
Berthold, b. g., by Bermuda, (Smart) 2 2 2
King Malcolm, b. s., (Proctor) 3 3 3
Assurance, b. s., (Conley) 4 4 4
Claynette, b. m., (Dore) 5 dis
Mallacca, b. g., (Titer) Dis.
Time—2:13¼; 2:17¼; 2:16½.

2:15 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Norvine G., br. g., by Norval, (Bowen) 3 1 1 1
Cheslea, gr. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Dore) 1 2 3 2
Mazetta, b. f., (Bailey) 2 4 2 3
Hal Wilkes, ch. s., (Golden) 4 3 3 dis
Time—2:18½; 2:11¼; 2:19; 2:12.

2:10 Class.—Pacing. Stake $1,000.

B. B., ro. g., by Forest Hal, by Lady Covington, (Walker) 1 1
Josephine, b. m., by Music, (Palmer) 2 2
Time—2:15; 2:14.

At Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Fall meeting of the Western New York circuit opened here this afternoon under the management of the Auburn Turf Club. In the second heat of the third race, 2:23 class, (unfinished,) Addie Fitz B. came under the wire first but was placed last by the judges for running, the heat being given to Sherman V. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—2:37 and 2:40 class, trotting and pacing, purse, $300, Robert H. won; Vinto, second; Reddy Hank, third. Best time, 2:24¼.

SECOND RACE.—2:16 class, pacing, purse $300, Hal B. won; Harris, Jr., second; Ashwood, third. Best time, 2:16.

THIRD RACE.—2:23 class, trotting, purse, $300, (unfinished,) Sherman V. and Addie Fitz B. each took a heat. Best time, 2:20½.

GAMES AT BERGEN POINT.

Fast Time and Good Sport at the New Jersey Athletic Club's Grounds.

The Labor Day carnival of sports of the New Jersey Athletic Club at its grounds at Bergen Point yesterday was a success in the number of entries and the closeness of several of the contests, but in attendance it was a disappointment. The spectators numbered about 1,000.

There was much interest among the athletes in the special half-mile run, in which Herbert E. Manvel of the New Jersey Athletic Club was to attempt to lower the track record of 1:58 and 2:51, and in the throwing of the sixty-pound weight, in which James S. Mitchell of the Pastime Athletic Club was to try to break his record of fourteen feet. Both attempts failed to lower the record. No new records were made. The results were:

Baseball.—Morning game, New Jersey A. C., 8; Manhattanville A. C., 0. Afternoon game, New Jersey A. C., 13; Manhattanville A. C., 1.

Association Football.—Centreville A. C. of Bayonne, 3 goals, made by J. McHugh; Brooklyn Wanderers, 0.

Lacrosse.—Staten Island Lacrosse Team, 6; Picked Team, 5.

100-yard Run, Handicap.—Trial heats won by C. Heiberg, Norwegian A. C., time 0:10; J. F. Quinlan, N. Y. A. C., time 0:10; M. P. Halpin, N. Y. A. C., time 0:10 1-5; Fred Flores, St. Bartholomew A. C. of New York, time 0:10. Trial heat for the second men won by G. Hoffman, Anchor A. C., time 0:10. Final heat won by Fred Flores of St. Bartholomew A. C., time 0:10, handicap 6½ yards; J. F. Quinlan, N. Y. A. C., second, handicap 3 yards; M. P. Halpin, N. Y. A. C., third, handicap 7½ yards.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, (Novice.)—Won by Jack Townsend, N. J. A. C.; W. F. Clossy, Catholic Club, Jersey City, second; John Ryand of New York, third. Time—2:29 1-5.

Special Half-Mile Run.—Herbert E. Manvel, N. J. A. C., the only starter, was paced by J. E. Fitzpatrick, N. J. A. C.; N. R. Pendergast, N. J. A. C., and C. A. Sulzer, N. J. A. C. Time—1:58 1-5.

440-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., (scratch;) R. F. McKinery, Pastime, A. C., (20 yards,) second; J. F. Holland, New West Side A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—0:50 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by W. F. Clossy of Jersey City, (60 yards;) Jack Townsend, N. J. A. C., (80 yards,) second; George Stanton of Queens, L. I., third. Time—2:23 1-5.

880-Yard Handicap.—G. B. Holbrook, Knickerbocker A. C., 26 yards, first; J. H. Wray, Anchor A. C., 52 yards, second; Frank J. Sweek, Pastime A. C., third. Time—1:57.

Half-Mile Military Race.—For Members of the Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. Won by Private W. B. Biddle, Company F; W. H. Christie, Company B, second; Corporal F. J. Koehler, Company B, third. Time—2:32 3-5. The race was in light marching order, each man carrying his Springfield rifle and wearing the regulation blue United States Army uniform. There were ten competitors.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—T. G. McGirr, New York A. C., first, handicap 75 yards; J. F. Molloy, Xavier A. A., second, handicap 100 yards; J. J. Burke, Riverside A. C., third, handicap 75 yards. Time—10:08.

Throwing the 56-pound Weight.—Won by James S. Mitchel, Pastime A. C., best throw, a height of 13 feet and 1¼ inches; John Herty, New West Side A. C., second, 12 feet and 1½ inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., third, 11 feet and 10½ inches.

Pole Vaulting for Height.—Won by A. Anderson, New West Side A. C., 10 feet 4½ inches; P. A. Moore, N. J. A. C., 10 feet ½ inch; F. H. Cahoon, New West Side A. C., 9 feet.

GOLF AT MORRIS' COUNTY

Championship Competitors Beginning to Visit the Links for Practice.

TIE IN THE CLUB CONTEST

Many Women Take Part in the Mixed Foursome Tournament — Young Englishman Attracts Attention by His Clever Golf.

Several golfers who are going to play in the big amateur championship tournament next week on the Morris County links at Morristown, N. J., were present at that club yesterday, and kept busy in practicing all the easy and difficult parts of the course. Three of these contestants for high honors were Philadelphians, and they have taken up their residence in Morristown for the next two weeks. They are George D. Fowle, who is Treasurer of the United States Golf Association, and a golfer of no mean ability from the Philadelphia Country Club; B. C. Allen, from the same club, and R. A. Griscom of the Merion Cricket Club, who has played on the links before in team matches.

The arrival of these visitors as daily players for the remainder of the week over the course brought the truth home very vividly to the club members that the biggest golf event of the season was a matter of but a few hours, and the growing interest that is being taken in the event was observable by the many speculations regarding how many and who would be there. This interesting question will be known to-day, when Secretary Robert B. Kerr announces the entries, they having closed last night.

These three Philadelphians will be joined by several more of their clubmates before the close of the week, and by Thursday there will be a big stream of visiting golfers playing over the links.

Tie in the Mixed Foursome.

The club event of the day was a mixed foursome tournament in which many of the ablest golfers of the club took part, while several others leaned more toward prudence and in view of the extreme heat did not care to warm themselves up any more than necessary in a golf competition. As a result, only ten couples finished the round, which was over the long eighteen-hole course, and then the finish was a tie for first place between Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Adams and Mrs. A. O. Dean and Robert D. Foote. The former pair made the better actual score, but the handicap allowance gave each the net score of 101 strokes. Singularly enough, there was also a tie for the best gross score, 111 strokes, done by Miss Kipp and L. B. Garretson and Mrs. Shippen and C. B. Beckwith.

The players with scores and the strokes of the first four are given in full:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Adams—			
Out ....5 5 8 6 7 6 8 8 7—60			
In ....5 6 9 8 5 4 5 7 7—56			
Total	116	15	101
Mrs. A. O. Dean and R. D. Foote—			
Out ....5 5 11 6 6 7 6 6 7—59			
In ....6 7 8 8 9 4 7 6 7—62			
Total	121	20	101
Miss Kip and L. B. Garretson—			
Out ....5 6 7 9 6 5 6 4 8—56			
In ....6 7 6 8 6 3 5 8 6—55			
Total	111	8	103
Mrs. Shippen and C. B. Beckwith—			
Out ....4 4 5 8 5 7 6 6 7—52			
In ....6 6 7 9 6 7 5 7 6—59			
Total	111	5	106
Miss Forsyth and A. H. Bond	121	12	109
Miss M. G. Bryce and R. H. Thomas	127	18	109
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Phipps	116	4	112
Miss C. G. Willis and W. D. Vanderpool	113	..	113
Miss Day and William Shippen	116	2	114
Miss Swords and Percy Pyne, 2d.	118	3	115

Visitors to the Links.

Among the other visitors to the links, besides the three gentlemen from Philadelphia were Marc N. Michael, the champion Nutley Club golfer, who showed his enthusiasm by playing 43 holes, and J. C. Rennard of Tuxedo. Both will be in the big tournament next week. Still another golfer who attracted some attention was A. G. Lockwood, a young Englishman who has a high record for golf ability in his own club, the Weston-Super-Mare, in Wales. He holds the record for those links at 83 strokes, and has twice held its challenge cup.

Lockwood came over, it was stated, to play in the championship contest, but found he had arrived too late to gain membership in any club in the United States Golf Association. Therefore he will not compete, although he settled in Morristown last week and will play over the course every day this week. He plays a very easy game and rumor had it that he made the course in 84 strokes, which, if true, equals the best so far done over the long course and ties the score made a short time ago by Travis. The Morris County members who will represent their club in the championship are James A. Tyng, W. D. Vanderpool, John I. Blair, Jr., Percy Pyne, second, W. Y. Marsh, W. R. Thurston, and Daniel Bacon.

Richmond County Links Crowded.

The golfers of the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island had one of the biggest and most interesting golfing days yesterday that has ever been held on their links. The tournament was a thirty-six-hole match for a silver cup, given by Otto Ahlmann. The prize was won by A. B. Elliott, who made next to the best gross score of the day, 179 strokes, and his handicap of 14 reduced this to the net record of 165 strokes. Otis L. Williams came second and Albert E. Paterson third, the latter making the best gross score of 178 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. B. Elliott	179	14	165
Otis L. Williams	184	10	174
Albert E. Paterson	178	0	178
Otto Hockmeyer	180	0	180
E. O. Schuyler	181	0	181
Douglas Bonner	189	8	181
R. Halsey	217	32	185
S. L. Davis	205	18	187
James Park	188	0	188
W. H. Simpson	225	36	189
J. H. Alexandre, Jr.	219	30	189
W. W. Lowrey	205	14	191
J. E. G. Higgins	208	14	194
F. N. Saunders	216	22	194
H. M. Baldwin	218	22	196
Du Fais Critten	233	36	197
H. G. Woodruff	234	32	202
D. L. Haight	232	30	202
F. H. Cabot	234	24	210
L. F. Whitin	240	36	204
George Quirk	246	36	210
W. Miller Jones	252	32	220
C. H. Hewett	293	36	257
L. W. Faber	293	32	261

Golf on Marine and Field Links.

Several members of the Marine and Field Club assembled on their links near Bath Beach yesterday to compete in their usual Labor Day Handicap. Twelve contestants finished the match, and the first prize was taken by E. H. Kenny, whose large handicap of 32 gave him the net and winning score of 86 strokes. M. M. Garland was second with 88. The players with scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
E. H. Kenny	118	32	86
N. M. Garland	100	12	88
M. Thorp	113	24	89
D. R. Aldridge	112	18	94
N. N. Doubleday	96	0	96
J. F. Gwathmey	101	3	98
F. C. Johnson	116	15	101
E. H. Smith	116	12	104
W. K. Brown	131	27	104
M. Anderson	132	24	108
M. Schenck	138	27	111
A. H. Clapp	116	3	113

Staten Island Cricket Golfers.

As the links of the Staten Island Cricket Club are now in poor condition, most of the golfing members yesterday played on the other Staten Island courses. The chief handicap had only four cards returned, and the victor was Dr. Burdette O'Connor, whose net score was 84 strokes. The players are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Dr. Burdette O'Connor	88	4	84
J. A. Janin, Jr.	94	8	86
Arthur Hollick	101	12	99
E. J. Shriver	131	18	113

Activity on Ardsley Links.

The Ardsley Golf Club links, which have been very quiet during the past month, gave an appearance yesterday as though Summer were over, and both men and women had exciting contests, notwithstanding the heat. E. K. Beddall won the men's 18-hole handicap, and B. H. Adams came second. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
E. K. Beddall	99	15	84
B. H. Adams	95	8	87
L. J. Winston	98	10	88
F. L. Eldridge	104	12	92
D. O. Worden	111	18	93
W. J. Worcester	108	14	94
S. T. Delafield	109	14	95
D. H. Miller	121	22	99
S. D. Kittridge	141	30	111

The women had a putting match, which resulted in a tie between Mrs. E. K. Beddall and Miss D. Williamson at 45 strokes each. The other players and scores were Mrs. W. D. Worcester, 46; Miss J. L. Williamson, 46; Miss Lillian Brooks, 47; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 48, and Miss A. L. Kirkham, 61.

Golf at Lenox.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 5.—The golf tournament began here to-day with playing for the ladies' cup offered by Mrs. Carlos De Heredia. The contest was tied between Miss Choate and Miss Maud Curtiss. They will play off the tie Wednesday. The Alexander Cup was won by H. Kinnicutt, whose score was 87-9-78; there were about twenty players. The playing to-morrow will be the preliminaries for the Lenox Cup.

THEY FOUGHT A DRAW.

Smith and Walsh Have a Lively 25-Round Fight at Coney Island.

"Mysterious" Billy Smith and Andy Walsh, both of this city, fought a twenty-five-round draw before the Greater New York Athletic Club, Coney Island, last night. It was one of the fastest and fiercest fights that have ever taken place in this vicinity since the Horton law came into operation. The men fought with one arm free, and soon had each other's ribs raw from the hard blows exchanged at close quarters.

When the referee declared the bout a draw, the decision being greeted with cheers, Walsh danced around in a rage and declared that he was easily the winner.

The men had fought a twenty-round draw in the same club about seven weeks ago.

THREE SHOE-STRING GAMBLERS.

How They Set Out to "Rope in" a Farmer and How They Failed.

A resident of Detroit, who was formerly a conductor on the Michigan Central Railroad, while in a reminiscent mood the other evening told several stories. Among them was the following:

"One trip down I had three shoe-string gamblers that had made a big killing with the red-sash boys and were on their way to the city to blow it in. Of course they set the trap just as usual, getting their cards out and playing among themselves. It was innocent old sledge, but I knew from long observation that they were only angling for a sucker. Pretty soon the man in the country clothes with slouch hat and rawhide boots put in an appearance. He grinned and chuckled and showed such an interest in the game that he was asked to join in and make it four-handed. Same old programme, you know. He accepted with alacrity and showed by his manner how grateful he was for an opportunity to pass the time pleasantly.

"The bottle went 'round and he grew confidential, just as the victim does nine cases out of ten. He had sold a nice chunk of pine and was taking the proceeds to deposit in a Detroit bank where he knew the 'feller' that was cashier. He was well fixed now, wouldn't have to work no more, and could help the old folks back East, where they'd had a hard scramble all their lives.

"We had to give those thieves of the road a good deal of rope in those days, for they spent a lot of money with the company, and we generally turned our blind eye to them unless it came to a row. Even then we generally let matters take their course after we had restored order. But in this case my heart went out to the big, good-natured farmer who remembered the old folks in the time of his prosperity. I decided that he shouldn't be robbed, and passed the word to the crew. For once I made up my mind to be Judge, jury, and executioner if it came to a show-down.

"In due time the inevitable cold deck was rung in, the farmer getting four kings and one of the conspiring trio four aces. Of course the latter suggested that he had a little poker and wondered if any one around the board would like to invest. Both the others intimated a willingness to take a chance, but the farmer threw his four kings on the board with a laugh, and said that he was no expert in that game, but he was not the sort of a critter to take advantage of a sure thing 'mongst friends when they was just havin' a leetle social time. I was more determined than ever that the honest old fellow should not be swindled in cold blood.

"In a little time one of the sharks proposed that the game be changed to poker. They needn't play high, but it would put some ginger into the sport and make it more interesting. I shook my head at the farmer, but he was bent on being sociable and simply served notice that if they made it too hot for him he would drop out. They went from straight poker into jack-pots without anything serious occurring, but I knew it would come and kept both eyes open. Pretty soon one of the sharps opened a pot and everybody staid in, the farmer because he had a good hand and the others just to make the thing look straight. I distinctly saw one of the men hand a card to another, but of course could say nothing at that stage of the game.

"The fellow that opened made a good bet, the other two simply staid in, but the farmer raised, despite my warning look. They had him hooked, and a game fish he proved. All remained in to keep up a show of fairness till it had gone around several times with good stiff betting, when the farmer gave them a $500 'histe' at one crack, and two threw down their cards in order that they might keep the sure-thing man in money. The honest old farmer kept hammering right away at them till his delighted opponent had to call for want of funds. Down went the hands, and the shark reached for the pile, enough to stock a young bank, when the farmer called a halt. It was expected that he was to hold a jack full against queen full, but he had 'held out' with a view to just such an emergency, and showed the four jacks.

"You never heard such a howl and a kick. They were going to annihilate him, and I sprang up to protect the farmer, but immediately saw that I was not needed. He stood there laughing, but with his eyes ablaze and a gun in each hand. He had the drop, and the way he combed those fellows down for a lot of jays and blacksmiths was a caution. After he had taunted them unmercifully and assured them that all three put together didn't know enough to beat a two-spot, he stuffed the money into his pockets, tossed them a fifty-dollar bill, and told them to take a drink on Canada Bill when they got to town. You've all heard of him, and that's the way I first met him. He was the king bee in those days and one of the nicest 'old farmers' ever you clapped your eyes on."

A Woman Who Is a Sexton.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A woman sexton of a graveyard! At first thought the idea seems not only highly improbable, but impossible as well. Yet New Orleans boasts to-day of the only woman sexton of a cemetery in the South and perhaps in the United States. For it has never come within the observation of the writer during years of experience in going over woman reviews to find the fact recorded that a woman has engaged in this work, seemingly so much out of the province of the sex. But out in the quiet cemetery of the "Dispersed of Judah" a brave little woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Donnell Mabel by name, is earnestly and faithfully doing the work hitherto supposed to belong to the sterner sex alone, and in doing it is setting her sisters such an example of heroism as one might expect to find recorded in the pages of romance, rather than in the real humdrum facts of everyday Southern life.

New Orleans as a Wine Market.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Why drink water when you can buy California wine, vintage of 1896, at a cost of 14 cents a gallon? Beer costs 23 cents a gallon to manufacture. It cannot be bought for less than 30 cents. When the poor man wishes to buy either wine or beer he figures the cost close. With such an overwhelming difference in favor of claret it is not to be wondered at that the consumption of wine in New Orleans is increasing daily.

New Orleans is the greatest wine market in the United States. More wine is annually consumed in this city than in New York. The records will show that between 90,000 and 100,000 barrels are sold here annually. That means a barrel of wine to every three inhabitants of the city, counting men, women, and children. The figures are almost incredible, but they can be proved.

"ATHOL FORBES" ON ANIMALS.

The English Vicar Who Firmly Believes in Their Immortality—The Bible Quoted in Support.

From The London Daily Mail.

The remarks recently made in the pulpit by the Rev. Forbes Phillips, ("Athol Forbes,") Vicar of Gorleston, Yarmouth, and reported in the Daily Mail, to the effect that he believed animals had a future existence, and that he would rather meet in heaven some animals than some people he had met on earth, continue to bring in to him a large number of letters on the subject.

Apparently the Vicar is a firm believer in the equality of the "lower animals" with mankind as regards a life after death.

Questioned on the point by a Daily Mail representative, who was desirous of obtaining a fuller expression of the reverend gentleman's opinions on a subject which has created no little interest, he replied, "Why not? The conceit of man says 'No.' I venture to think the reason of man says 'Yes.' But in the majority of people conceit very often takes charge and answers before reason gets a chance.

"I shall never forget the look of alarm and astonishment on the faces of some members of the congregation when I happened once to express in the pulpit my belief in their future life. One indignant parishioner wrote to me to say that 'he refused to share his hope of immortality with his dog and cat.' I pointed out to him that he shared the present life with them, and as far as I knew he had shown no signs of shuffling off this mortal coil.

"What one may call Paley's physical argument concerning the resurrection or survival of identity, if it hold good of the race, must also hold good of what is sometimes called the lower order of creation, though I can quite imagine a well-bred, well-behaved animal offering a dignified protest against this phrase.

"Science tells us that the structure which we call the body is composed of atoms in perpetual flux, constantly disintegrating, constantly passing away. The body of childhood is not the body of early youth. Once in every dozen years, (some scientists say less,) the whole atomical structure of the body is changed.

"The bodies we have to-day so far as regards the material elements, have already formed the component parts of other carcasses, and they will in turn dissolve and enter into fresh combinations.

"But the identity of man remains the same in spite of all. Memory, will, &c., are all there. We change the materia, but the ego, the true self of man, still remains. Death is the final dissolution of partnership between spirit and body. But the change in partnership on the one part is being constantly made. This argument is sound; it applies equally to man and beast. We must either accept it or throw it overboard. If we accept it, we must accept it on behalf of our dumb friends.

"Take another view of life as merely a force. No force can be lost in this universe. What is the relation of animal consciousness to the mighty life which pulses through things temporal and eternal? Why should it cease, or come under the exceptional law of annihilation? Again, we believe in a just God. Surely there is some compensation for our dumb friends for what they suffer here. Surely there is some reward for their loyalty, their faithfulness, their courage, and the higher faculties they manifest!

"It is no uncommon thing for a dog to die rather than give up his efforts to overtake his master, who spins along on his cycle at his twelve or fifteen miles an hour. To say nothing of the pains of exhaustion, what about the agony of mind suffered by the poor brute at the loss of his master, and his inability to keep pace? Has all this to count for nothing in the eyes of Him without whose notice not a sparrow falleth to the ground?

"But, objects some one, the Bible does not mention their future existence.

"The Bible omits a number of things which we believe and act upon. The truth is, the men who wrote the Bible no more doubted the future existence of their beasts than they did their own. Job speaks of the spirit of the man and the spirit of the beast.

"It is rather curious that the Scriptural word used to denote the future life, 'paradise,' throws considerable light on the subject. The word 'paradeisos' is found in the Sanskrit, an older language, under the form 'paradesha.' It is also to be found in Armenian, Arabic, Syriac, Chaldee, Persian, and, of course, Greek. Sometimes it is translated in the Bible as park and other times as forest. The word has the same identical meaning in all languages, and implies a pleasure garden, well watered, and inhabited by all kinds of harmless beasts and birds.

"The idea in the Eastern mind is obvious. Our animal companions will have a share, it may be a subordinate share, but part they have in that future beyond the threshold of the shadows.

"Western science agrees here with Eastern speculation. To the practical mind and to the contemplative mind the same thought occurs and is entertained. This moral conviction of a future, which protets against the extinction of life with the dissolution of the atomical embodiment, to the logical mind, must also include and protest against the extinction of the life of other animals as well as that of man.

"After all I do not see why so many people should object to such a belief which every age and nation have borne witness to. If there are inhabitants in Mars, would the unbelievers in the future of animals deny immortality to the Martians? The catholic interpretation of redemption surely is not limited to the men, women, and children of this bit of star dust in the universe!

"Such a frame of mind can only be compared to that of the famous cock that thought the sun rose every morning for the special purpose of hearing him crow."

They Still Adhere to Silver.

From The San Francisco Wave.

While one of the gifted orators was entertaining the Democratic Convention with a speech the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was in a little side room struggling with the declaration of principles. "Have you indorsed the war yet?" he asked. "Yes," replied the man who was acting as Secretary. "Have you fixed up a resolution denouncing corporate greed and declaring that the laboring man must be protected in his rights?" "Yes; and one asserting our firm and unalterable adhesion to the time-honored principles of the party." "Then I guess we're ready to report. Oh, by the way, write one to the effect that we still adhere to that darned fool free silver platform of 1896, and let her go."

Merely Yankee Enterprise.

From The Ottawa Citizen.

The combined ignorance and impudence of the Americans was never better exemplified than by the incident related in a dispatch from Newfoundland yesterday. A vessel arrived there from a New England port and demanded the privileges regarding the cod fishery for which the United States conferees are contending at Quebec. The owners had evidently accepted it as a foregone conclusion that Canada would immediately grant the privileges, and they fitted out the expedition at an expenditure of $50,000 to take advantage of it. They were much vexed when the customs officials sent them away empty-handed.

The Doubt Would Be Settled.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"At present," says THE NEW YORK TIMES, "it is doubtful whether the American or the German Navy is entitled to fourth place in the list of the navies of the world." It will not be doubtful long should the two navies ever collide.

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has the reputation, and is, in fact, the finest goods in the market. It has the call over all others. We refer to that well-known thoroughbred, the

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Buy only of reliable houses, thus avoiding imitations. All really fine goods are counterfeited.

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

The conversion into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of the 6% Bonds left outstanding to $1,520,000. The operation of the Sinking Fund, now increasing very rapidly, will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110%.

THE OFFER IS NOW MADE to holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which will, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis OF $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS, this offer being subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

The net earnings of the Company during the past fiscal year have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.

Holders of the 6% Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4% Bonds.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, August 15th, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL, J. KENNEDY TOD, CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL. OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

In accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892.

Oct. 31, 1885,	Ewen Brothers	$65.94
Nov. 1, 1889,	Russell H. Munroe	76.11
Aug. 18, 1893,	Henry F. Taylor	168.66

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898. ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT, Notary Public, Queens County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
[illegible] Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
[illegible] Trust Officer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The stock market reopens this morning after a three days' holiday. Unless signs fail the week will be an active one. Further severe tests of the market's strength are likely to be made; aggressive bearishness is likely to be much in evidence. The influence of developments which came too late last week to be effective, such as the Northern Pacific report, the votes of that company's Directors, and St. Paul's big gain in earnings for the fourth week of August are yet to be seen. St. Paul's Directors meet on Thursday and their disposition of the dividend question will doubtless prove of much importance marketwise. In many quarters further gold engagements are expected within a few days.

⁂

Last week the bear contingent was at all times aggressive. It worked hard, but accomplished little. But although the bears gained nothing, neither did they lose much ground. They professed to be altogether satisfied with their week, (although what progress they made was difficult to discover,) and on Friday seemed just as confident and determined as ever, promising breaks throughout the market during the week now begun.

⁂

Tight money will probably be the bear cry, especially if fresh reasons for such talk present themselves. That persistent efforts will bring about tight-money apprehensions among the rank and file of stock market speculators, however, does not appear likely. Certain it is that bankers have no such fears; that conservative commission brokers have no such fears; that business men throughout the length and breadth of the country have no such fears.

GOSSIP OF THE STREET.

Stocks which were conspicuous last week and which are likely to be conspicuous during the week to come because of the general market interest in them are the subjects of much Wall Street theorizing and gossip. Following is some of the talk to be heard regarding such shares:

⁂

SUGAR TRUST.

The bull pool in Sugar Trust accompanies its hard work in the stock by predictions of an increased dividend. As opposed to this there is in other quarters talk of a dividend reduction at the coming Directors' meeting. Some insiders are known to have sold out their stock. The Sugar Trust's losses through the coffee war are understood to amount to several per cent. on the stock.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

Wall Street is excited over the talk of a reduced Manhattan dividend. Nobody, except the people who are in control of the property, really know what is to be done in that direction. Manhattan will probably round out the year by paying the regular amount. There are only three bear points on Manhattan. First, the company is now to meet keener competition than ever before. Second, the management is doing nothing progressive, nothing to accommodate the public. The road is simply the victim of penuriousness and dry rot. Third, dividends being paid are not being earned. The company has piled up a floating debt of $1,900,000—and many insiders have with certainty sold out the greater part of their stock.

THE GRANGERS.

Wall Street is disposed to doubt that the St. Paul Directors will increase the company's dividend beyond 5 per cent. What will be done is altogether uncertain until the Directors meet next Thursday. Guesses of big people and little people who are not Directors are equally uncertain. One thing is known regarding St. Paul, however—the road is making a magnificent showing of earnings.

Rock Island Directors say that if earnings keep up at their present rate the stock will go on a 6 per cent. basis early next year.

Boston holdings of Burlington are understood to be 50 per cent. bigger than their recent average. It is said that a substantial amount of Burlington has gone abroad, where hitherto it has been difficult to interest foreign investors in the stock, Europe having a predisposition toward St. Paul and Illinois Central, and other stocks with which they are more familiar.

The Illinois Central annual report, by the way, will be out ten days hence. Friends of the property say that it will prove the record report of the year, gains, both gross and net, being simply phenomenal.

THE PACIFICS.

The action of the Northern Pacific Directors in setting aside a fund to guarantee dividends on the preferred gives that stock a place among the standard investment shares of Wall Street. That it will become popular with investors cannot be questioned, paying as it does full 5 per cent. on its present market price. Northern Pacific common also must needs become a favorite because of the official intimation given by the Directors that within a short time it is to become a dividend payer.

Friends of Union Pacific say that the management of that property will in time take steps equally as conservative and equally as satisfactory to shareholders as those of the Northern Pacific Directory. European buying of both the Union Pacific stocks continues large. People closely in touch with Vanderbilt interests declare that Union Pacific ultimately is bound to become a Vanderbilt property.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

The Chicago Gas snarl may be officially declared untangled during the coming week. Through their representatives, Messrs. Flower and Benedict have already come to an agreement. This week both Mr. Benedict and Mr. Flower will be in town.

THE IRON STOCKS.

The success of the iron combination is assured. It is likely that within a short time announcement will be made that the Tennessee Coal and Iron property is to go into the combination. Friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan say that there are shortly to be developments of consequence in this connection.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Another Flower stock in which there are likely to be immediate developments is Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The deal for the absorption of the Nassau Electric system is, as has been heretofore stated, practically completed. Details are now being discussed and arranged.

TOBACCO TRUST.

Tobacco Trust's erratic fluctuations at the close of the week were understood to be due to the closing out of Mr. Keene's big interest in the stock. Mr. Keene and his followers got in under par and are said to have taken last week profits beyond $1,000,000.

COTTON OIL.

Wall Street is watching Cotton Oil stock closely. Insiders promise that the annual report will show earnings far beyond what is generally expected—earnings which will fully warrant the distribution of 3 per cent. dividends.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company has declared a monthly dividend of 1 per cent., payable on Sept. 15. The net earnings of the company for July and August were over 2 per cent. per month.

WAR TAX LIABILITY.

The 50 Per Cent. Penalty Remitted in Case of Persons Who Have Unwittingly Incurred It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Commissioner N. B. Scott, of the office of Internal Revenue, has addressed the following letter to Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Letters addressed to this office from all parts of the United States, by persons who have become liable for special taxes under the provisions of the second section of the act of June 13, 1898, and who, having failed to make the prescribed return (Form 11) under oath within the calendar month in which liability began, have been called upon my collectors to pay 50 per cent. in addition to the tax, clearly show that these persons, while aware of their special tax liability under the new (war revenue) act, had no knowledge or notice whatever that it was their duty, under Section 3,237, R. S., amended, to make sworn return regarding their business to the Collector or Deputy Collector not later than the last day of the calendar month in which their liability began.

The war revenue act gave them full notice as to their special tax liability, but gave them no information of the requirement that they should make formal sworn return to the Collector, within the time prescribed by Section 3,237, R. S., as amended by Section 53 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890.

There being nothing in the new law specially calling the attention to the public to the provisions of Section 3,237 R. S., amended, as applicable to these new classes of special taxpayers, it would be manifestly inequitable and unjust to regard the mandatory provision of Section 3,176, R. S., as requiring imperatively the addition of 50 per centum to the taxes due in these cases, as if they were on the same footing with special taxpayers under the old law, who have had for many years complete information as to what is required of them, not only through published official notices, but also through the express terms of the law itself, and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder.

Collectors are accordingly hereby authorized and directed for this time, in all cases of persons who had neither notice nor information that they are required to make sworn return within the calendar month when their liability began, and who, consequently, failed to make such return, to report the facts in these cases in their next lists for assessment of the special tax, without the 50 per centum penalty, and to refer to this circular letter as their authority for doing so. This is not to be extended to cases hereafter arising.

In each particular case of this kind, therefore, notice should be given that hereafter for any neglect or failure to make such return, without the excuse of "sickness or absence," (the only excuse provided for by Section 3,176, R. S.,) the 50 per centum penalty must be assessed and collected.

General notice hereof should be given by Collectors for the information of the public.

MINERS STARVING IN ALASKA.

Two Hundred Have Lost Their Lives Since Rush to Copper River Began, It Is Said.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 5.—H. H. Hill, who has arrived here from Copper River, Alaska, says when he left Valdez nearly one hundred destitute men were being fed from Government supplies. Mr. Hill prospected the various streams emptying into Copper River for a distance of 200 miles, and failed to find any gold whatever. This has been the experience of 4,000 who crossed the Valdez glacier. About seven hundred men will winter in Copper River Valley. Their scanty stock of provisions has been replenished by donations from prospectors who are endeavoring to get out of the country.

Mr. Hill estimates that at least 200 men have been drowned or have died from various causes since the rush to the Copper River began.

Aug. 26 the United States gunboat Wheeling arrived at Sitka from St. Michael, with eighty stranded men from that place. She immediately sailed for Cook's Inlet and Copper River with supplies to relieve reported destitution at those points.

The latest advices from Pine Creek say that out of the large number of claims located only that of Miller Brothers, the original discoverers, has been worked extensively. They took out $3,800. Mining operations have been suspended for the season. Another new discovery is reported near the mouth of Pine Creek and a large number of claims have been located.

PROSPECTORS SHOT ON YUKON.

One Killed and Another Wounded by Indians Who Ambushed Them.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 5.—The schooner J. M. Coleman, which has arrived from St. Michael, brings news that two prospectors were ambushed and shot while drifting down the Yukon in a boat. Indians fired upon the boat, killing one and wounding the other.

The wounded man escaped and reached a police camp. The police started and found the Indians enjoying the prospectors' supplies. They were brought to Dawson, where one of them made a confession.

Mr. Frank, who came on the Coleman, says when he left Dawson there was a stampede to Dewey and Sampson Creeks, from which fine reports came. Both are in American territory.

Gold From the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 5.—The steamer City of Seattle has arrived here from Skaguay, Alaska, with about $200,000 in gold aboard. She had sixty passengers from Dawson who came up the Yukon River on the steamer Ora, which left Dawson Aug. 19. The Seattle also brought about seventy disgusted miners from Copper River. The steamers Louise and Columbian have arrived at Dawson from St. Michael.

WHEAT CROP IN THREE STATES.

Estimate for Minnesota, North and South Dakota 150,000,000 Bushels.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—A careful compilation of the crop products of the three greatest wheat-growing States—Minnesota and North and South Dakota—places the yield of wheat at 150,000,000 bushels, and the value of the various products of the farms in these States at $150,000,000, less the expense of marketing the crop. Following the large profit realized on wheat in these States last year, it appears at once that business interests have strong support for the season of 1898 and 1899.

The yield of the various farm products is divided thus: Wheat, 150,000,000 bushels; corn, 75,000,000 bushels; oats, 90,000,000 bushels.

Estimating conservatively, there will be realized by the farmers of these States the enormous sum of $150,000,000, divided as follows: Wheat, at 60 cents, on the farm, $90,000,000; corn, 20 cents, on the farm, $15,000,000; oats, 12 cents, on the farm, $10,000,000; flax, barley, hay, and potatoes, $25,000,000; cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, $10,000,000.

The business situation is improving rapidly under the brilliant prospects for trade which is made possible by the success of the farmers.

NEW SOUTH WALES WHEAT AREA

Some 1,500,000 Acres Sown, An Increase of 26 Per Cent.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 5.—The area sown to wheat in New South Wales is shown by complete reports to be 1,500,000 acres, which is an increase of 26 per cent. over the area devoted to that product last season. It is estimated that the total yield will be 15,000,000 bushels, which will allow of substantial exports.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 67s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white, 37s 6d, American, finest colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

NAVAL STORES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5.—Turpentine, 27c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.60@$5.60; Westerns, $4.65; Cherokees, $4.15; oxen and stags, $3@$4.60; bulls, $2.25@$3.40; cows, $1.60@$3.40. Cable quotes live cattle at 10½@11¼c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¼@8¾c.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; grassers and buttermilks, $3.50@$4.25; no Westerns. City-dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.45; lambs, $4@$6; choice, $6.12½@$6.20.

HOGS—$4.10@$4.40.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Bonds.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.
Refunding General Mtge. 3½s, due 1987.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'way Co.
Refunding General Mtge. 4s, due 1988.
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Refunding Mtge. 3½s, due 1997.
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co
Lake Shore Collateral 3½s, due 1998.
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co
Michigan Central Collateral 3½s, due 1998.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co
General Mortgage, Series A, 4s, due 1989.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Co.
Nebraska Extension 4s, due 1927.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. R'way Co.
Cons. First & Col. Tr. 5s, due 1934.
Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Co.
First Mortgage 5s, due 1935.
Canada Southern Railway Company
First Mortgage 5s, due 1908.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. Co
First Mortgage 5s, due 1926.
Union Pacific Railroad Company
First Mtge. & Land Grant 4s, due 1947.
Rio Grande Western Railway Company
First Mortgage 4s, due 1939.
Metropolitan Street Railway Company
General Mtge. & Collat. Trust 5s, due 1997.
Columbus & Ninth Avenue Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 5s, due 1993.
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 5s, due 1993.
United Traction & Electric Company
First Trust Mortgage 5s, due 1933.
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
First Mortgage 5s, due 1927.
Buffalo City Gas Company
First Mortgage 5s, due 1947.
Laclede Gas Light Company
First Mortgage 5s, due 1919.

These and other choice investment securities for sale at prices to net from 3¼ to 5%. Descriptive lists upon application.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.

THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO.
Capital $3,000,000.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
3000 Shares of Above Stock.

This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Amos Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market.

The Johnson Typesetter sets type in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically leads. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines and the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as is the Mergenthaler in its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler.

It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $20 per share.

Further particulars upon application.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.,
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Germania Life Insurance Co. vs. Kilpatrick.	31—People ex rel. Turner vs. Coler.
2—Southgate vs. Torren.	32—In re Vernam.
3—Jennings vs. Bowery Savings Bank.	33—People, &c., vs. Friedlander.
4—Schwenn vs. Schwenn	34—Hentz vs. McKaharay.
5—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Dolge.	35—In re Rutledge.
6—Walker vs. Adair.	36—Brown vs. Browne.
7—Philips vs. Dimon.	37—McBride vs. James.
8—Stones vs. Stones.	38—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
9—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.	39—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
10—In re McDonald.	40—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Seaverns.
11—Walgrove vs. Prior.	41—J. J. Reynolds Co. vs. Tonges.
12—Pakas vs. Spalding Machine Screw Works	42—Fleitman vs. Klinger
13—In re Smith.	43—In re Deering.
14—In re Rutty.	44—Gibson vs. Mick.
15—Malloy vs. Porter.	45—In re Houlroyd.
16—Rosenkranz vs. Rosenkranz.	46—Edwards vs. Carroll.
17—Root vs. Crosby.	47—Roller vs. Loew.
18—Lehman vs. Lehman.	48—In re Perkin.
19—Bloomingdale vs. Loy	49—In re Gunn.
20—Kliner vs. Smith.	50—Bandler vs. Bandler.
21—Barrie vs. Howard Lockwood Pub. Co.	51—Firth vs. Luthy & Co.
22—Goldsand vs. Reinhardt & Co.	52—Terhune vs. H. B. King Bros. Pub. Co.
23—In re English Enamel Paint Co.	53—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
24—Boyd vs. Beardsley.	54—O'Reilly vs. Reilly.
25—Bunnell vs. Hover.	55—Randell vs. Horney.
26—In re Garrett.	56—Liepskar vs. Liepskar.
27—Blackburn vs. Blackburn.	57—People, &c., vs. Kraft.
28—Rosebault vs. Hall.	58—Same vs. Friedlander
29—Schreier vs. Schreier	
30—O'Connor vs. Brady.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret Grace B. Topham, Wood Gigson, Margaret A. Roberts, Marie J. Garrett, John Hartley, Fredericka Brenzinger, Alice Beale. At 2 P. M.—Eleanora Roberts, Patrick Kennedy, George M. Buehler.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned until Monday, Sept. 12.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—William Harty.	4—William F. Holland, William F. Dunn.
2—Charles Hardson.	5—Bertha Wilson.
3—Francis Romian; John F. Galvin.	6—William H. Ward.
	7—William Lyons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Charles E. Mathers.	5—Jennie E. Bullenkamp.
2—Joseph P. Manning.	6—John Parker.
3—Mollie D. Baker.	7—Albert F. Jammes.
4—Frederick Molineaux.	8—Charles K. Duschness.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Davis—George W. Carr.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of the following Bonds, Stocks and Coupons:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Co.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885 (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877. Due June 1, 1927 (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.)
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Akron & Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.
Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, appertaining to any of the above-named Bonds, except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company.

OVER 97½ PER CENT. of the above-named outstanding Bonds and **OVER 95½ PER CENT.** of the above-named Stocks (not including Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock and Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock) having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, that **deposits of the above-named Bonds and Stocks will be accepted upon a CASH PAYMENT OF TWO PER CENT. of the par value of bonds and an additional CASH PAYMENT OF $2 PER SHARE of stock deposited until and including SEPTEMBER 15, 1898, after which date no further deposits of such bonds or stocks will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and additional payments as the undersigned may impose.**

Unpaid coupons (or claims for interest on Registered Bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, may be deposited up to and including September 15, 1898, without additional charge. After that date no further deposits of such coupons (or claims for interest) will be accepted, except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned, and upon such terms as the undersigned may impose.

New York, September 1, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
80 Broad Street, New York:
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York:
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York:
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London:
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$5,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$12,000 Dallas & Waco R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$20,000 Reading Co. & Phil. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Gen. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1997.
$5,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Co., Const. Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1900.
$1,000 Michigan Central Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1902.
$5,000 Southern Ry. Co. 1st Const. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
$5,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
$2,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1900.
$3,000 Wisconsin Central Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1903.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1907.
$6,000 United States Leather Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1913.
$15,000 Rio Grande & Western R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1939.
76 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
57 shs. Delaware & Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
5 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
$3,000 Lexington & Eastern Ry. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1935, & $450 do. Scrip.
34 shs. Kentucky Union Co. Com. & $5 scrip.
6 shs. Kentucky Union Co. Pref'd & $9 Scrip.
(By order of Albert E. Lamb, Assignee.)
136 shs. Brooklyn Atheneum Co.
$2,000 B'klyn & Brighton Beach 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$1,000 Wabash R. R. 6 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1939.
5 shs. So. Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
27 shs. Yellow Pine Co., Pref'd.
2,000 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. (Trust Co. Certf.)
100 shs. Ohio Southern R. R.
60 shs. North American Co. of New Jersey.
12 shs. Helena & Livingston Smelting Co. pref'd.
79 shs. Helena & Livingston Smelting Co. common.
165 shs. American Loan & Trust Co. of N. Y.
75 shs. Federal Valley Coal Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Baseball Club.
250 shs. Maritime Manufacturing Co.
10 shs. Kings Co. Water Supply Co.
$1,000 Austral Hotel & Land Imp't Co. 6 p. c. 2d Mtge. Bd., 1900.
8 shs. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. common.
1,370 shs. Brooklyn Incandescent Elec. Light. Co.
2-10 shs. Citizen's Gas Co.
$50 Duluth, South Shore & Atl. R. R. com. Scrip.
60-100 shs. Long Island Traction Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. Pref'd (Hyp'd.)
24 shs. American Surety Co.
106½ shs. Grt. Eastern Casualty & Ind. Co.
$10,000 Tacoma & Columbia River Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
25 shs. National Surety Co.
40 shs. American Surety Co.
100 shs. Incandescent Petroleum Light Co. com. (T. C.) (Hypd.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS and BONDS
Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

50 shares New York and Pennsylvania Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co., $100 each.
$4,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co. 6 per cent. income bonds, due 1940.
25 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.
125 shares Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Con. R. R. Co., preferred stock.
160 shares Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Con. R. R. Co., common stock.
600 shares Mobile and Ohio R. R. Co. assented stock.
N. Y. Security and Trust Co. certificate of deposit, covering 1,025 shares Peoria, Decatur and Evansville old common stock, on which the 1st assessment has been paid.
900 shares Evansville and Terra Haute R. R. Co. common stock.
25 shares Wabash R. R. Co. common stock.
100 shares Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan R. R. Co.
$28,000 N. Y. Security and Trust Co. receipts for 1st mortgage con. 5% bonds of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Con. R. R. Co.
$6,000 Evansville and Terra Haute R. R. Co. 1st gen. mortgage 5% bonds.
$79,000 Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Con. R. R. Co. 4% gen. mortgage bonds.
$2,000 St. James Company, Series B, 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1916.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1 217 225 278 280 288 293 297 302 337 371 374 382 400 412 417 420 571 612 616 619 621 721 724 725 728 729 734 735 736 737 740 747 752 968 1074 1106 1149 1150 1307 1468 1641 2104 2105 2106 2205 2208 2209 2210 2211 2213 2233 2234 2255 2268 2289 2366 2416 2544 2815 2953 3069 3070 3083 3274 3306 3400 3695 3727 3758 3763 3772 3789 3829 3845 3917 3919 3929 3953 4004 4005 4021 4022 4046 4076 4092 4118 4120 4122 4148 4167 4170 4174 4186 4189 4190 4193 4195 4198 4200 4213 4231 4235 4243 4246 4311 4322 4328 4391 4403 4404 4405 4407 4431 4461 4465 4467 4482 4494 4497 4504 4505 4506 4530 4531 4540 4545 4546 4562 4571 4591 4613 4657 4662 4664 4668 4701 4707 4754 4783 4784 4831 4850 4868 4916 4938 4937 4943 4979 5103 5107 5108 5210 5239 5249 5339 5340 5343 5346 5369 5378 5399 5434 5465 5484 5490 5491 5499 5503 5513 5517 5521 5522 5523 5548 5553 5554 5555 5568 5569 5571 5574 5575 5580 5594 5664 5703 5712 5744 5823 5839 5840 5841 5860 5863 5885 5916 5984 6051 6107 6108 6115 6124 6125 6161 6191 6208 6215 6223 6224 6225 6228 6244 6248 6255 6265 6314 6321 6330 6368 6377 6378 6379 6390 6472 6476 6570 6585 6604 6655 6661 6725 6806 6808 6815 6838 6966 6975 6984 6985 6986 6990 6991 6992 7016

7649 7650 7654 7686 7704 7758 7762 7768 7825 7924 7951 7994 7996 7997 7998 8040 8048 8067 8074 8105 8106 8121 8147 8178 8179 8182 8183 8192 8201 8202 8234 8240 8278 8310 8315 8316 8325 8349 8362 8363 8365 8398 8395 8409 8414 8415 8422 8423 8425 8444 8460 8465 8467 8480 8484 8636 8655 8686 8723 8807 8827 8840 8927 8932 8936 8938 8958 8961 8962 8964 8965 8966 8993 8998 9038 9063 9077 9080 9085 9090 9095 9117 9185 9209 9273 9287 9306 9308 9309 9310 9347 9478 9515 9528 9529 9579 9593 9596 9600 9608 9661 9674 9902 9907 9924 9925 9960 9962 9990 10002 10025 10027 10045 10056 10091 10135 10172 10175 10237 10253 10413 10414 10524 10563 10585 10587 10591 10592 10594 10603 10686 10694 10739 10758 10771 10777 10782 10822 10823 10829 10836 10903 10994 10998 11026 11028 11029 11046 11048 11063 11115 11122 11123 11131 11138 11149 11157 11171 11211 11212 11214 11226 11239 11249 11251 11258 11258 11262 11287 11289 11313 11330 11332 11334 11360 11437 11548 11553 11556 11591 11604 11606 11614 11696 11698 11773 11780 11784 11787 11790 11824 11827 11844 11846 11847 11857 11891 11899 11911 11980 11986 12025 12044 12117 12185 12187 12197 12212 12245 12306 12308 12310 12329 12427 12446 12474 12477 12487 12489 12493 12501 12507 12511 12512 12513 12514 12686 12702 12708 12709 12724 12764 12770 12793 12815 12833 12834 12843 12860 12861 12870 12871 12876 12878 12885 12932

13885 13893 13925 13934 13935 13950 13953 13980 14006 14028 14035 14036 14045 14081 14091 14125 14159 14167 14168 14173 14174 14175 14192 14194 14196 14197 14243 14311 14334 14337 14342 14360 14376 14382 14384 14447 14477 14481 14491 14495 14521 14526 14577 14580 14634 14661 14685 14697 14705 14725 14815 14816 14825 14834 14838 14841 14842 14845 14852 14856 14857 14862 14865 14879 14882 14891 14908 14926 14953 14955 15011 15017 15048 15092 15192 15215 15228 15237 15255 15403 15426 15427 15528 15551 15560 15565 15569 15576 15591 15595 15605 15613 15620 15621 15624 15625 15629 15635 15638 15641 15702 15717 [illegible] 15770 15776 15781 15784 15795 15820 15826 15836 15837 15848 15849 15890 15906 15920 16030 16031 16039 16040 16041 16043 16045 16049 16061 16065 16069 16070 16089 16097 16098 16108 16150 16180 16182 16189 16222 16225 16229 16231 16238 16252 16309 16332 16344 16356 16360 16381 16388 16390 16395 16410 16412 16413 16458 16460 16477 16478 16483 16541 16549 16550 16572 16587 16624 16702 16721 16740 16742 16745 16755 16761 16765 16781 16790 16792 16798 16802 16805 16817 16818 16819 16827 16828 16834 16835 16839 16840 16843 16845 16851 16888 16889 16960 16962 16963 16966 17000 17043 17071 17167 17170 17171 17178 17179 17180 17181 17190 17212 17214 17273 17304 17359 17398 17399 17435 17468 17473 17478 17556 17565 17667 17678 17694 17740 17741 17757 17788 17792 17820 17829 17867 17876 17879 17917 17921 17922 17923 17955 18002 18036 18050 18179 18196

18891 18897 18937 18938 18952 18976 18990 18990 19003 19007 19015 19032 19034 19038 19041 19049 19144 19151 19247 19249 19267 19276 19317 19388 19441 19449 19450 19497 19508 19510 19513 19531 19605 19631 19634 19668 19669 20010 20011 20016 20376 20397 20417 20464 20462 20468 20473 20474 20492 20499 20501 20555 20576 20602 20604 20605 20637 20639 20645 20653 20670 20705 20738 20746 20775 20783 20796 20798 20825 20829 20891 20892 20903 20911 20920 20931 20936 20995 20996 21011 21016 21058 21064 21082 21082 21083 21092 21112 21140 21145 21423 21644 21849 21916 21941 21948 21949 21951 21953 21960 [illegible] 28485 28513 28514 28516 28522 28614 28616 28640 28648 28722 28794 28003 28004 28923 28960 28973 28975 28976 28977 28993 28994 29059 29136 29137 29138 29139 29227 29228 29229 29234 29237 29239 29240 29241 29244 29247 29343 29357 29463 29518 29520 29533 29580 29632 29641 29664 29666 29667 29676 29677 29689 29706 29727 29729 29733 29734 29746 29748 29750 29794 29804 29811 29812 29814 29820 29832 29870 29871 29873 29889 29909 29911 29912 29941 29945 29950 29951 29952 29954 29993 30024 30025 30036 30049 30067 30103 30122 30124 30141 30142 30160 30169 30170 30171 30197 30207 30216 30256 30291 30352 30353 30354 30357 30359 30367 30368 30410 30458 30540 30541 30647 30673 30679 30690 30692 30724 30726 30728 30729 30734 30797 30848 30876 30951 30988 31101 31133 31139 31199 31200 31316 31363 31368 31370 31371 31373 31385 31391 31409 31411 31450

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These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 3d, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next to stockholders of record, at three o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of September, at which time, for the purpose of the payment of this dividend, and also of a special meeting of the stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 6th day of October, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
EMPIRE STATE-IDAHO MINING AND DEVELOPING CO.
Stokes building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, Sept. 2, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.

A monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable September 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 13th.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1898, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
ALBANY, N. Y., September 3d, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office at Albany, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 5th of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and approving a second supplementary contract between this Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which contract has been approved by the Directors of this Company, and provides for the readjustment of rental to be paid to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company under the contract of April 1, 1873.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has been called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, October 4, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 3, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 738 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, 7th September, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of all other business that may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed for this purpose from 3 o'clock P. M., 17th August, until 10 o'clock A. M., 8th September, 1898.

P. P. LYNCH, Sect'y and Treas.

Dated at Newark, N. J., 16th August, 1898.

THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW

Count Cassini Unable to Secure a Private Box, Although He Offers a Fancy Price.

A DASHING SOCIAL DISPLAY

Famous Names Among the Holders of Boxes—Charles F. Bates Wins Applause—Prize Awards Are Made.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—The exhibition of the Newport Horse Show began at the Casino this afternoon, and was a success in every way. The arrangements of the grounds could not be improved upon, everything working like a charm. The patrons of the show began to arrive shortly after 1 o'clock, and by 2:30 o'clock the grand stand, reserved seats, and other places were filled and standing room was at a premium. It was to-day that the Russian Ambassador offered a fancy price for a box, but he could not secure one at any figure, so attended with Dwight Braman and the Countess Cassini.

The scene about the boxes and on the reserved seats' stand was a sublime one socially, and never before has it been equaled for such brilliance. The smart and fetching gowns of the fair sex, the blooded stock of horses, the handsome equipages, and the comfortable and easy dress of the gentlemen were pictures well worth gathering, which many did by the use of kodaks.

Among those in boxes were Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Lady Leighton, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, T. Sanford Beaty, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Lord Herschell, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Mrs. F. O. French, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Frederick Brownson, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, J. Stevens Ulman, Lord Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreary, Mr. and Mrs. George von Le Meyer, ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Commodore J. H. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, and many others to the estimated number of 3,000.

The members of the Executive Committee came in for a well-deserved share of thanks, and especially Messrs. Prescott Lawrence, Henry F. Eldridge and the Assistant Secretary, Harry E. Field, while the Ring Committee, made up of Messrs. Prescott Lawrence, Henry F. Eldridge, and F. M. Ware managed affairs with clockwork regularity. The judges, too, earned laurels for their work. They were Messrs Frederick Bronson, Ed R. Thayer, H. K. Bloodgood, Winthrop Rutherford, Foxhall Keene, and Dr. F. C. Grenside.

The exhibits were marvelously beautiful horses as well as equipages and harnesses. What proved to be the most interesting class was No. 20, pairs of ladies' horses, during which Miss Benedict drove with Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. R. M. C. Lord, and Miss Cottonet also driving.

The jaunting car class was with the road class features of the show. In the latter Charles F. Bates, Charles A. Baudoine, and George Eustis, driving for F. H. Prince, made a pretty picture. Mr. Bates had a cocker spaniel and a luncheon on his coach, while his guard tooted, and hearty applause was given him as he entered and again when he won the first prize. The jaunting car class, the first ever shown at a horse show, was another feature well received.

The last class could not be judged on account of darkness, and it was added to Wednesday's programme.

The summary:

CLASS 41.—First, Trilby, Henry Bull, Jr., agent; second, The Rat, Hugo De Fritsch.

CLASS 35, prize offered by W. L. Elkins.—First, Eccles Wonder, E. D. Jordon; second, Cottage Prince, Miss Edith Colford; third, Violet, R. C. Vanderbilt; fourth, Colinette, Bryce J. Allan.

CLASS 38.—First, La Belle Marquise, Mrs. John; second, Glencoe, Miss May Deering. Riders: Miss Beach, Mrs. John Russell Gladding, and William Le Grand.

CLASS 21, prize offered by Senator George Peabody Wetmore.—First, The Whirl of the Town, Charles F. Bates; second, Flora McNown, R. M. C. Lord; third, Mackenzie, A. G. Vanderbilt; fourth, Lookaway, Strauss and Hexter.

CLASS 13.—First, High Tide, Charles F. Bates; second, Ambition and Mate, H. P. Whitney; third, Queen's Own and Mackenzie, A. G. Vanderbilt; fourth, Belle of New York and Burlesque, Charles F. Bates.

CHILDREN'S PONIES, CLASS 33, prize offered by H. F. Eldridge.—First, Quickstep, Mrs. Foxhall Keene; second, The Rat, Hugo De Fritsch; third, Tommy Toddles, Miss Jennie King; fourth, H. C. Toby, Edward M. Neill.

CLASS 32.—1, C. F. Bates; 2, Harley T. Proctor; 3, Charles A. Baudoine; 4, F. H. Prince.

CLASS 24: Prize offered by Eldridge T. Gerry.—Prizes won by C. F. Burton, heirs of George Bowen, George Muenchinger and Sons, W. T. Libby, J. J. Green, Agent, and H. C. and James Meliff.

CLASS 26.—1, Coxey and Whirl of the Town, Charles F. Bates; 2, Miss Omagh and Delight, Thomas M. Hilliard; 3, Cockrobin and Actress, William C. Dulles; 4, Alladin and Dude, H. P. Whitney.

CLASS 42: Prize offered by William Cutting.—1, Princess Rose, E. D. Jordan; 2, Miss Brown, Willing Spencer; 3, K. C. B. M., A. C. Bostwick.

JAUNTING CARS: CLASS 48.—1, Ambition, H. P. Whitney; 2, Patrick, Mrs. T. Hitchcock, Jr.; 3, Twitchett, George P. Eustis; 4, H. C. Maritance, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.

CLASS 20: Prize offered by Center Hitchcock.—1, Alladin and Mate, H. P. Whitney; 2, Warwick and Starlight, Mrs. J. DeForest Danielson; 3, Brilliance and Botanic, R. M. C. Lord. Drivers: Miss Benedict, Miss Cottenet, and Miss Lord.

CLASS 28, prize offered by the Newport Coach Horse and Cob Company.—First, Grand and Elliott; second, J. Halloway and Colbaker.

TROTTING STALLIONS: CLASS 1.—First, Atlanta Meleager, Charles E. Gardner; second, Newport Wilks, Henry Bull, Jr. Owners drove.

ROADSTERS: CLASS 2, prizes offered by Potter Palmer.—First, Queen Wilkes, Gordon Prince; second, Zaidee, H. Hull, Jr.; third, Miss Woodbine, Robert W. Goelet. Drivers: R. W. Goelet, Gordon Prince, and H. Bull, Jr.

PAIRS OF HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES: CLASS 23, prize offered by H. A. C. Taylor.—First—Admiral Sampson and Dewey, George Denniston; second, Jenny and Alice, J. K. Sullivan; third, Dolly and Judy, Dennis Shanahan.

F. H. Prince, one of the largest exhibitors, having sprained his collar bone, Mr George Eustis drove his exhibits.

THE DIVVERITES CELEBRATE.

The Association Has an Outing at College Point.

The annual outing of the Divver Association of the Second Assembly District, was held yesterday, when the members of the club, their friends and guests, visited Witzel's Point, View Grove, College Point, breakfasted, dined, and carried out a programme of athletic events. Over 2,000 tickets were sold, and fully 1,500 men mustered in line when the parade started from the Divver Club. All those in the procession wore white chowder hats and carried canes, and every member displayed a blue badge with the name of the club and a portrait of ex-Police Justice Divver, the standard-bearer of the organization, attached. They were headed by ex-Judge Divver, who walked beside Municipal Court Judge Bolte and others of his chief political friends.

The excursion returned to the city at 10:15 P. M. The 2,500 or more persons who attended formed in line, and with Judge Divver in the lead paraded several of the east side streets, being saluted vociferously en route with much cheering and a great burning of red fire and fireworks. The clubhouse in Madison Street was reached without accident.

Train Wrecked Near Cortland.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A passenger train ran into an open switch at McGraw, three miles east of Cortland, this morning and was wrecked. The engine and tender lie at the bottom of a ditch. Engineer Henry Sevy of Freeville and Fireman Morris Ahern of Cortland jumped, Sevy's left leg being broken and Ahern sustaining internal injuries. The passengers were shaken up, but none was seriously injured. The switch was opened by some Italian workmen, who ran their hand car to the side track and failed to close the switch.

MANY STRANDED IN HONOLULU.

Hundreds of Men Who Go to Hawaii Without Sufficient Money Can Find No Employment.

HONOLULU, Aug. 22.—The effect of the tremendous advertising Hawaii has received because of the war and annexation is now being felt. People from all over the United States are coming here. They come by every steamer and sailing vessel. Dozens of young lawyers, doctors, and other professional men have already arrived in addition to commercial travelers and the hundreds of men looking in vain for employment and investment. The hotels and boarding houses are crowded with stranded men.

A number of them have come here since the annexation, under the impression that the hoisting of the American flag was to be the opening of an immense empire, where sugar stock could be picked up on the streets and taken to a bank to have dividends collected. They are anxious to get home, and Captains and agents of steamers are besieged with applications for free passage back to the States. If immigration continues there will be actual suffering among those who come without sufficient capital to enable them to enter into business or to get back.

The Hawaiian Commission is getting down to work in earnest, and on Friday and Saturday held prolonged sessions. The first subject considered was a name to be given the territory, and the form of government was also discussed, with the number of Federal officials to act in the territory. The subject of Federal laws and their application was the chief topic at Saturday's session. Arrangements have been made for a tour of the islands by the commission, and to-night the steamer Claudine will leave here. All the principal points on the various islands will be visited, after which the party will return to Honolulu, probably on Saturday.

The United States transport ship Tacoma, with 200 horses and mules for the army at Manila, arrived off here last night. Four horses were lost on the voyage. The vessel will remain here about a week. She will not sail through the treacherous Balling Tang channel, but will be met by a towboat, sent by Gen. Merritt, and towed through the Straits of Bernardna.

Capt. Book of the United States ship Mohican has been ordered to take his vessel to Mare Island. The vessel probably will sail on Tuesday next.

There is a strong feeling of friendship for the United States among the Chinese on the islands, especially among the higher class, and they look to the new Government to give them all the privileges enjoyed by them under the old regime.

The Honolulu garrison is still encamped at the race track, and there is no present intention of moving the camp. The strictest discipline is maintained, and visitors are kept outside the lines. Stores of all kinds are arriving rapidly.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Bill of Complaint Filed in Milwaukee by Improvement Committee of Wisconsin Central.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—T. Jefferson Coolidge, Charles R. Batt, and William Pratt Lyman of Boston, the Improvement Committee of the Wisconsin Central Railway, to-day filed a bill of complaint in the United States Court against the company, the Trustees under the two mortgage bond issues, and the receivers, praying that the first and second mortgage issues, amounting to nearly $8,000,000, be treated as if retired until the improvement bonds are fully paid.

The complainants further ask that the alleged bond issues said to be evidenced by eleven promissory notes aggregating $1,100,000 be also retired; that the Trustees and receivers be enjoined from collecting or receiving any interest or part of principal due, or to become due on the first or second mortgage bonds, registered in the name of Colby, Abbott, and Hoyt. The allegation is made that when the Wisconsin Central Association Lines were formed, the issuance of $12,000,000 stock was paid for with that of the roads corporated in the aggregation which was registered in the name of Colby, Abbott, and Hoyt, and should now be void.

The prayer continues by asking that all proceedings on the supplemental bill filed by J. A. Stewart be stayed. This bill asked for the foreclosure of the road under the two bond issues.

Finally a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from taking any further proceedings and receivers from paying them any moneys is asked.

The complaint alleges that the company, or its officers, had no power to mortgage or convey stocks and bonds; that the mortgage is void in law and ineffectual to create a lien in equity upon property subsequently acquired, and cannot be sustained as an executory claim.

Detroit and Lima Northern.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Col. W. C. Brown, Treasurer of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railroad, admitted to-day that the entire interest of C. N. Haskell of New York in that road had been disposed of at a handsome figure. The name of the purchaser was not given.

Georgia Central Bond Interest.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 5.—The Central Railway of Georgia Directors to-day decided to pay 2 per cent. interest on first preferred income bonds.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Expected that It Will Soon Be Completed by President McKinley—Possible Selections.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—One of the first matters to which the President is now expected to give his attention is the selection of nine members of the non-partisan commission, which, under the act of Congress of June 18, is to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital. This body is to consist of nineteen persons, five of whom are to be members of the Senate, five of the House, and "nine other persons" who shall fairly represent the different industries and employments. The Senators and representatives already have been appointed.

For the positions to be filled by the President there are on file at the White House about 125 applications, embracing the names of many well-known labor leaders and others prominent in the discussion of questions incidental to the betterment of the farmer and laboring man.

The lifetime of the commission is to be two years, the salary of the members $3,600 per annum, and its powers and duties are comprehensive in scope. Public hearings may be given if necessary, and authority is granted to visit any part of the United States for the purpose of securing the information required to make the report to Congress.

Senator Kyle, who, by virtue of his office, is expected to be the Chairman of the commission, has already indicated to the President that he would be ready to call the body together for organization by Sept. 15, and the President gave him to understand the personnel of the commission would be complete by that time.

Among those who have been mentioned in connection with the appointments are Estep Phillips of Pennsylvania, former Chairman of the House Labor Committee; Mr. Sargent of the Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood, ex-Representative Farquhar of New York, Major Hansen of Georgia, and Capt. E. A. Smythe of South Carolina, the two latter being candidates presented by the cotton milling interests of the South, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Harris of Ohio.

"German Day" at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—To-day was celebrated by Germans here as "German Day." The Cincinnati Germans make the claim that Cincinnati is the only place in which the German day festival has obtained a solid footing. It began last night with a street parade. To-day addresses were made at the Zoological Gardens by John Goetz, Jr., Mayor Tafel, and William Rapp of Chicago. Rain interfered with the exercises and prevented the night festival, which will be held next Sunday.

Electric Road for Pike's Peak.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 5.—The owners of the famous cog road running up Pike's Peak have decided to change the motive power to electricity. It is estimated that the cost of making the change will be about $50,000.

MORE POISONED WHISKY?

Charles Hankes, Edward Hilss's Brother-in-Law, Got Some Through the Mail, Too.

HIS BOTTLE LIKE THE OTHER

Police Are Puzzled, but Secure an Important Clue in an Apparently Forged Letter Mailed with the Deadly Beverage. May Die.

The case of Edward Hilss, his wife Margaret, and their next-door neighbor, Mary Conlin, who were poisoned severely by drinking whisky which was sent them by some unknown person through the mail, is proving baffling to the police. It is not doubted that the whisky was sent with a malicious purpose. It contained enough atropine to kill fifty persons. The bottles containing the whisky are locked in Capt. Delancy's desk in the Fifth Street Station. Owing to the fact that yesterday was a holiday, the whisky was not sent to the Board of Health to be analyzed, but it will be taken there the first thing this morning.

Detective Jackson yesterday unearthed what may prove to be a very important clue. It is a circular which was sent with the bottle, marked with lead pencil on the label, "Slivovitch." The letter was typewritten in green ink. It bore no date and was written on plain paper. It was evidently the work of an illiterate person. It was as follows:

> Mr. Edward Hilss, 84 Second Street, New York:
>
> Dear Sir: We take the liberty of sending you this sample of Silvovitz brandy, imported from Hungary, being distilled from select pruens and strictly pure, making it an excellent tonic and recommended by leading physicians throughout Europe, and is used there extensively. We send you this, Sir, to let you judge for yourself whether this brandy is not better than either the French or Italian brandies. To get this brand well known we offer you a special inducement on this excellent liquor. We will sell you a gallon for $2, or a bottle (quart) for 60 cents. Hoping you will favor us with your order, we remain, respectfully,
>
> VANDERKER & CO.,
> 18 Gansevoort Street.
>
> Dictated, R. L. V.

At 18 Gansevoort Street it was learned that there was a firm by the name of Vanderkar & Co., which manufactured and bottled ammonia on a small scale, but which had suspended business and moved away some fifteen months ago. Crawford & Popper, dealers in cheese, are now at 18 Gansevoort Street. The letter is thought to be a forgery.

Hilss Was Suspicious.

When Hilss received this circular he went across the street to a Mr. Baumn of Engell, Heller & Co., wholesale dealers in liquors, and showed the letter to him. Baumn told Hills that "Slivovitch" was worth $8 a gallon and told him the letter was a "fake." Hilss wrote a postal card to 18 Gansevoort Street, asking a representative to call for his order. A few days later a man who is described by Mrs. Hilss as being tall, dark, and about forty-five years of age, called at Hilss's residence and seemed very much puzzled. He said he had received an order for "Slivovitch," but did not know what it was. It is thought now that it was a representative of the cheese firm, which must have received the postal card. The man left the house after Mrs. Hilss informed him she would give him no order. He has not been seen since. The shop of Crawford & Popper was closed yesterday, and it could not be learned whether it was their man or not.

Hilss's condition yesterday was improved, but he is still very weak. He is a big man, with a strong constitution, and to this he owes the fact that he is recovering from the drug much quicker than his wife and neighbor. Mrs. Hilss and Miss Conlin are also somewhat improved, but Miss Conlin is not yet out of danger. When Milss was seen yesterday he said:

"When I arose from the chair after drinking the stuff I felt a dizziness and a burning, painful sensation in the stomach. These symptoms were accompanied with a dryness in the throat, so much that it almost suffocated me, and I had to open my mouth with my fingers to get air to breathe. I put on my hat and went to Dr. Leyendecker, who immediately said I was poisoned. He gave me an antidote, and I soon recovered, but when I arrived home again I found my wife and Miss Conlin purple in the face and hardly able to speak. After working twelve hours, the doctor brought Miss Conlin back to consciousness."

Mr. Hilss is the sole proprietor of the New York Ice Company. When asked if he knew any one who desired to injure him in that way, he said:

"Being a business man, naturally I may have some enemies. I am continually taking customers from other people, and other people are continually taking customers from me. I have workmen who are leaving me all the while, some of whom I have had to discharge. No, I cannot think of any one who would try to do me so great an injury. I do not believe, in a social sense, I have an enemy. I belong to several societies and lodges, and have, I think, a hundred times more friends than enemies."

It was Dr. Leyendecker who said he thought there was enough of the drug in the whisky to kill fifty persons. He thought it was prepared by some one who had a knowledge of drugs.

Hankes's Bottle Like the Others.

It was learned yesterday that another bottle had been sent by mail to Hilss's brother-in-law, Charles Hankes of 62 First Street. This bottle was the same size as the small bottle sent to the Hilss family. Hankes had not opened the bottle, and it is now in the care of the police.

Capt. Delaney, when asked his opinion of the case, was very reticent. "The newspaper boys know well enough," said the Captain, "that I never express opinions until the proper time. To-morrow I will have the whisky analyzed, and then I may be able to say something about the case. However, we will take every means to run down the culprit if there be one."

ESQUIL CANO STILL AT LARGE.

Now Thought that New Mexican Desperado Murdered Three Women.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 5.—Esquil Cano, the ex-convict who broke jail here a few days ago and escaped, is now believed to have murdered three women within the past five years, besides having committed numerous highway robberies and burglaries. He was last arrested for the murder of Mrs. Lola Galligos de Warn, who was clubbed to death on a lonely path near this city. The authorities have concluded that he also murdered a Japanese woman at Albuquerque in 1895, and one year later killed the woman Baca y Archuleta. For the killing of the Japanese woman, Edward W. Trout of Albuquerque is serving a forty-year term in the penitentiary.

A Sheriff's posse and a pack of bloodhounds have been on Cano's trail, but he has eluded them. It is believed he is heading for Northern Chihuahua, Mexico, where he is said to have relatives.

TELEGRAPHERS WILL CONVENE.

Many Attractions Provided for Their Amusement at Omaha Next Week.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 5.—The greatest gathering of telegraphers since the civil war is to be held in Omaha Sept. 13 to 15. The programme issued to-day calls the assemblage the annual meeting of the Old Time Telegraphers' Association, and the United States Telegraph Corps. The attendance, however, will not be confined to membership in the organizations named, but will be augmented by hundreds of outside telegraphers and others interested in the attractions provided.

A leading feature will be the ascension of the war balloons, with telegraph and telephone attachments that were used at Santiago. At the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, an Indian war dance has been especially arranged for the telegraphers as a reminder of exciting experiences of operators who saw frontier service. Besides the exposition attractions proper the telegraphers will be treated to a concert by the Mexican National Band, an exploration of the Midway under the leadership of the President of the Old Time Telegraphers' Association, a reception at George W. Leininger's art gallery, visits to the packing houses, and a farewell banquet.

Schooner Winslow Is Lost.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 5.—The schooner Winslow, in tow of the steamer Inter Ocean, has been lost near the White Shoals. The crew of the schooner arrived here on board the steamer Inter Ocean, having been rescued with difficulty, as the wind was blowing a gale from the southwest and a heavy sea was running.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Messmore Kendall, referee, First Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 100.9 by 125, vacant; One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $75,024.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 174.1 feet south of the centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,848; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Donald McLean, referee, 387 and 389 East Tenth Street, north side, 107.7 feet west of Avenue C, each 25 by 94.9; two four-story brick tenements, with stores, with one and two story extension on 387. Subject to mortgages for $15,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—R. S. Adamson, Shanghai, China.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lord Chief Baron Palles, Dublin; G. H. Hopkins, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—W. Rawlins, W. Cunha, Honolulu.

HOLLAND—G. S. Morrill, Guatemala.

MANHATTAN—Chaplain Jones, United States ship Texas; Ponsonby Ogle, London; George B. Sawers, Glasgow.

PARK AVENUE—Chaplain H. A. Brown, Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; Mrs. S. B. Elkins, West Virginia.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, furnishing goods; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Mayer, A., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. T. Nichols, ladies' wear; Mrs. L. Bixler, ladies' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. M. Ayres, flannels; J. Weisman, silks and velvets; 56 Worth St; St. Denis Hotel.

Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Miss E. T. Davis, cloaks and suits; E. E. Rewick, notions; 38 Crosby Street; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; A. M. Barber, furnishing goods; T. M. Pickup, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. E. Boyle, domestics; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas; Hotel Metropole.

Levi, A., Schenectady, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Katz, A., Bellefontaine, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Oppenheimer, S., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Oppenheimer; woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Spear Bros., Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, laces and embroideries; 89 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Monash Fair Company, Denver, Col.; J. L. Shaw, cloaks and suits; J. Shaks, dry goods; J. Koch, dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, furnishing goods; 138 Spring Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Brandeis, notions; 328 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Meyer Brothers, Monroe, La.; H. Meyer, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Pa.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Crosby, William, & Co., Topeka, Kan.; William Crosby, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Albert.

Belk Brothers, Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Belk, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Havens, Geddes Company, Terra Haute, Ind.; E. Havens, domestics; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Evans, S. G., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; T. J. Bolus, Jr., cloaks and suits; S. G. Evans, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; F. T. Christie, fancy goods; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and laces; 487 Broadway; Stuart House.

Bass Brothers Dry Goods Company, Rome, Ga.; J. L. Bass, linens and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Beggs, D. C., Company, Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Beggs, carpets; E. E. Holton, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Iowa; F. Bell, dry goods; 40 Thomas Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brian Brothers, Salem, Ohio; A. Brian, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; M. N. Fuhrman, notions and fancy goods; 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Griffith, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Higgins & Traze, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Traze, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; Miss L. I. Conn, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Patterson, J. S., & Sons, Findlay, Ohio; F. T. Patterson, notions and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Thornton Brothers, Allegheny, Penn.; J. Thornton, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Ruben, furnishing goods; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Fennell, notions and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss S. Ford, jewelry; Miss M. Richmond, laces and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.

Starr, C., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. I. Saks, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Allmann & Putnam, Massillon, Ohio; J. C. Putnam, dry goods; H. C. Dielhem, notions; Hotel Gerlach.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Harned, Bergner & Von Maur, Peoria, Ill.; P. A. Bergner, Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. L. Morgenroth, ladies' and infants' wear; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; W. D. Meyer, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Wyse, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; U. F. Sano, dry goods; A. M. Sano, ladies' and infants' wear; S. Wohl, millinery; S. Youngman, notions; G. Olschefskie, hosiery; D. Bernard, upholstery goods; 500 Broome Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortis, ginghams; 125 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Partridge & Metcher, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Nolan, cloaks; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Albert.

Smith McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods; F. McCord, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss A. Breeden, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss F. G. Haslan, veilings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. H. Allen, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Cook, crockery; 450 Broome Street; Stuart House.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; G. C. Taylor, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces and embroideries; F. Robinson, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Donnelly, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mary Donnelly, millinery; Annie J. McGarrell, millinery; 31 West Sixteenth Street.

Cohn, A. B., Kane, Penn.; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Albert.

Frein & Chatman, Allegheny, Penn.; Miss D. D. Lewis, millinery; 206 East Tenth Street.

Lyndon, Miss C. S., Plattsburg, N. Y.; millinery; 42 East Ninth Street.

Vaughn, Miss R., Plattsburg, N. Y.; millinery; 42 East Ninth Street.

Starns, R. H., & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; R. V. Starns, jewelry.

Saumers & King, Mount Sterling, Ky.; B. P. Duty, dry goods; 34 West Thirty-second Street.

Goldsmith, A. A., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; 97 Wooster Street.

Gibson, G. A., Maysville, N. Y.; general merchandise; Park Avenue.

Conley, M. A., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; 677 Broadway.

Spooner & Gates, Medina, N. Y.; George E. Spooner, dry goods, &c.; Sinclair.

Sparling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. P. Lauran, dry goods; Gerlach.

McDevitt, M., Braddock, Penn.; W. A. McDevitt, dry goods, &c.

Bell, G. A., Braddock, Penn.; general merchandise.

Baker, A. S., & Co., Ithaca, Mich.; A. S. Baker, dry goods, &c.; St. Nicholas.

Barber, A. S. & Co., Ithaca, Mich.; R. S. Barber, dry goods, &c.; St. Nicholas.

Breslin, S., Utica, N. Y.; gloves, &c.

Kraft, G., Buffalo, N. Y.; jewelry.

Attloomer, Chas., Sherman, Tex.; dry goods.

Grace Brantly Co., Waycross, Ga.; J. F. Brantley; dry goods and clothing; 320 Broadway.

Kantwitz Bros., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. I. M. Kantwitz, clothing.

New Albany White House, New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newberger, dry goods.

Lown & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; George B. Lown, dry goods; Broadway Central.

Crane, Morris, Big Rapids, Mich.; A. A. Crane, dry goods and clothing; Cadillac.

Riffe, J. A., Hinton, W. Va.; dry goods and shoes; New York.

Hawkes, C. H., Elmira, N. Y.; boots and shoes; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Hewitt, J. B. & H., Batona, N. Y.; J. B. Hewitt, dry goods, &c.; Continental Hotel.

North & Con, Hancock, Mich.; J. F. Ryan, dry goods, &c.; Grand Union Hotel.

Peck, George F., Galesburg, Ill.; china.

Mt. Giland Dry Goods Company, Mt. Giland, Ohio; A. A. Whitney, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dickey, John H., Fredericktown, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Miller, H. F., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. F. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Carpenter, C. D., Big Rapids, Mich.; dry goods and carpets; 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Dobbins & Ewing, Columbia, Tenn.; R. C. Ewing, hardware, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Terry, Lindsey Company, The, Reidsville, N. C.; J. W. Mobley, department store, 141 West Fifteenth Street.

Carlisle, J. B., Lebanon, Ky.; dry goods and notions; Oriental Hotel.

Tamlin, C. L., Cortlandt, N. Y.; manufacturer of spring beds; Brooklyn.

Wets, Benke & Co., Staunton, Va.; Isaac Wets, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; J. H. Stauffer, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler, A., & Son, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT OPENS

Commander in Chief Gobin and Staff Take Possession of Camp Sherman at Cincinnati.

NAVAL VETERANS DISPLEASED

They Threaten to Withdraw from the Reunion, as Quarters Were Provided for Them in Horticultural Hall Instead of On a Boat.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened this afternoon, when Commander in Chief Gobin and staff took possession of Camp Sherman. A salute was fired upon the arrival of the Commander in Chief, after which the several bands gave concerts. Prayer was offered by the Rev. David H. Moore, editor of The Western Christian Advocate, who was a Colonel in the civil war. Major Joseph W. Wilshire, from the Committee on Camps, made the presentation speech, and Gen. J. P. S. Gobin responded in an eloquent address of acceptance. The ceremonies attending the raising of the flag were in charge of Capt. J. B. Sampson.

Among the numerous camps in the suburbs and in the city is one at Garfield Park, occupied by the James M. Lyle Post of Allegheny, Penn., which has its own band and is also accompanied by 135 Sons of Veterans and others from Western Pennsylvania. The two cannon guarding the entrance to Camp Garfield were made of bursted shells gathered from the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The railways are bringing in excursionists from every direction, and the local posts are kept busily engaged escorting the visitors to their quarters. The reports of the railways indicate over 200,000 tickets sold. While many have arrived during the past two days, these railway reports indicate a greater influx for the next two days than was ever known before at a National encampment.

Charles F. Sheriff, Commander in Chief of the ex-prisoners of war, and his staff, escorted by Paterson Post of Allegheny, arrived over the Pennsylvania Line this evening, when the local association and all other ex-prisoners of war who are in the city turned out and escorted them from the station to their headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

Among the arrivals to-day were Commodore W. C. Collins and Commander Andrew Robinson, who came from McKeesport, Penn., in a skiff on the Ohio River, a distance of over 500 miles. Their skiff is named the Hobson, and they have been holding receptions along the Ohio Valley ever since they started, on Aug. 20.

Naval Veterans Displeased.

The women are very largely represented at the present encampment, and there is the usual rivalry between the women of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps. The business sessions of their respective orders will not begin until Thursday morning. Meantime, elaborate programmes have been prepared by the women of Cincinnati and of the adjoining cities in Kentucky for their entertainment during the week.

The Executive Council of the National Board of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic met this morning and appointed a committee to audit the accounts and report to the full council to-morrow. The business of the Commander in Chief and his staff was found to be in perfect order, and no new business was brought forward.

The National Association of Naval Veterans threatens to withdraw from the reunions of the week. When the visiting naval veterans were escorted to Horticultural Hall, in the Exposition Building, to-day they rebelled against the arrangements. They acknowledged that the cots and everything were better than usual on such occasions, but they wanted quarters in a boat and nowhere else. They have had boats at other places, notably Buffalo, Louisville, Detroit, and Pittsburg, and claim they were promised a boat here.

Commodore William E. Atkins of this city, who is in charge of the local naval arrangements, and who has met with no opposition for the Rear Admiralship of the association to succeed Mr. Kelley, at noon to-day announced that he would withdraw from the contest, although he had more than enough indorsements to assure his election. The indignation centred against Commodore Atkins, and he was forced out of the race, although he was not responsible for the situation. He did all he could to charter a steamboat, but the demand was such on the river at this time that the citizens' committee could not get a boat for the naval veterans. The naval veterans threaten to declare their parade for to-morrow off and not to participate further in any way this week unless they are given a boat.

Camp Fire at Music Hall.

The camp fire of the Naval Veterans, known as the "Dog Watch," at Music Hall to-night was attended by over 8,000 persons. Congressman Jacob H. Bromwell presided, and in addition to Weber's Military Band and a chorus of several hundred voices, there was music by the Cambro-American Choral Society and noted soloists. The principal address of the evening was made by Gen. Gobin. He spoke of the heroic conduct of American soldiers in the Spanish war, as well as in the civil war. Rear Admiral Daniel F. Kelley spoke of the great progress made in the American Navy since the time the present naval veterans were in active service. Addresses were also made by Col. Isaac K. Archer and Rear Admiral B. S. Osborne.

Col. Albert D. Shaw of New York, Col. James A. Sexton of Illinois, and Col. I. F. Mack of Ohio, the three candidates for the position of Commander-in-Chief, are all here, with elaborate headquarters, and with their respective followings for the coming election, which will take place Thursday evening or Friday morning.

Owing to the fact that the Senior Vice Commander in Chief has for seventeen years been conceded to the city that entertains the encampment and the fact that Cincinnati has chosen W. C. Johnson for Senior Vice Commander, their department is not solid for Mr. Mack for Commander in Chief. The friends of Col. Mack, however, claim that the New York department is not solid for Col. Shaw, and that the Illinois department is not solid for Col. Sexton. This is denied by both Mr. Shaw and Mr. Sexton.

The contest for the location of the next encampment seems to lie between Philadelphia, Kansas City, and Denver, and the canvass has not proceeded sufficiently far to indicate as yet which candidate for Commander in Chief, or which location for the next encampment is in the lead.

NEWSPAPER MEN AT DENVER.

Many Gather to Attend Convention of the National Editorial Association.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 5.—Editors of country newspapers, many of them accompanied by members of their families, poured into Denver to-day from all parts of the country on regular and special trains. They come for the purpose of attending the thirteenth annual convention of the National Editorial Association, the sessions of which will begin to-morrow and continue four days. The Eastern delegates arrived in a special train over the Burlington Road from Omaha, where they had been taking in the exposition sights.

This afternoon trolley cars were placed at the disposal of the visitors, and points of interest about the city were visited. This evening a public reception was held. More than sixty papers on subjects of interest to newspaper editors and publishers have been prepared for presentation to the convention. A tour of the State, which will consume about ten days, will be begun by many of the delegates next Saturday.

Convention of Post Office Clerks.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—Some sixty men and women, Post Office clerks, were present at the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Post Office Clerks, which began its sessions in the Hotel Cadillac to-day. The attendance is smaller than had been anticipated. Heretofore the railroads have provided free transportation to delegates, but two days ago the Post Office Department gave notice that it would not approve such action this year.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Ninth year begins September 29th.
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Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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English, Classical, and Primary Departments.
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INDIANS SEEK CITIZENSHIP.

Two Canadian Crees Receive Their First Papers in Montana.

From The Anaconda Standard.

Holy Altar and Sitting Horse, two Canadian Indians, accompanied by Harry Denny, the interpreter, called at the office of the clerk of the district court and announced that it was their desire to become citizens of the United States. Holy Altar and Sitting Horse are full-blooded Crees and took part in the ill-fated Riel rebellion in Canada some years ago, since which time they have wandered homeless and without a country. They said they had been in Montana continuously for nine years, and they wanted to become citizens in order that they might take up a ranch and become useful men of the State. Both men are strapping, big, and husky fellows. Holy Altar gave his age as forty-six and Sitting Horse as thirty-nine.

"Good Indians never drink whisky," said Holy Altar, slapping himself on the breast. "Good Indian," echoed Sitting Horse, "good Indian." They said they had picked out a piece of land about thirteen miles from Butte which they desired to locate as a ranch.

Interpreter Denny, who is a half-breed, testified to the good character of his two friends. He said they were exceptionally good for live Indians, and both were industrious and thrifty. Sitting Horse works like a white man at anything he can get to do, while Holy Altar has for a long time lived alone in a tepee as far removed from the other Indians about Butte as he could, and has been engaged in the manufacture of horn ornaments and articles of furniture. Denny, who has also declared his intention to become a citizen of this country, gave it as his opinion that Holy Altar and Sitting Horse would make good and useful citizens, and upon these assurances they were allowed to make their marks in the naturalization book, and Clerk Wilkins administered the oath to them, which they took with apparently a great appreciation of the solemnity of it, and both declared their intention to forever renounce their allegiance to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and to obey and uphold the laws and Constitution of the United States of America. They received copies of their first papers and handled them with a care and respect that might be due to something sacred.

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From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Coney Island J. C. Races

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days 12:40 P. M.; parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20 (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

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Special Boat from East 32d and 96th Sts. Leave 32d St. 9.00 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. Leave 96th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15 and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 32d St. only; 1.30 and 5.30 P. M. for 96th and 32d Sts.

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Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Av.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:53 Special Fast Express) and 9:08 A. M.

RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only,) A. M.; 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.

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HOTEL,
SARATOGA.

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NOW OPEN.
T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

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& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

MUSICAL.

MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities in choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.

Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 84th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM H. HUSSEY and FREDERICK HUSSEY, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM L. HAMILTON and others, impleaded with John Doe and Richard Roe, said names "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; John Williams and John Moore, the said names "John Williams" and "John Moore" being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs; said defendants John Doe and Richard Roe, John Williams and John Moore, being designated in the declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action as Lester & Co. and Williams & Moore, respectively; and the persons who are, or who may claim to be, creditors of said William L. Hamilton or said William L. Hamilton and Mary A. McNiece, composing the firm of Hamilton & McNiece, said persons being hereby designated as "unknown," and being hereby described as the beneficiaries under a certain declaration of trust or agreement mentioned in the complaint in this action, made by John Glass, Junior, who are not enumerated therein by name, and also their executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 9th day of June, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
154 Nassau Street, Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To all the defendants above named except William L. Hamilton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 28th day of July, 1898.—Dated July 28th, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au1-law6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against James Adair, John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Clifford L. Goetchins, Charles F. Risley, J. Frank Knorr, the American Folding Basket Company, Charles E. Chapin, Eugene J. McGrath, Manhattan Bank Note Company, Franklin U. Green and Mary Green, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, defendant's Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, and Isadore Saberski, defendants. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated August 1, 1898.

SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
au2-law7wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of THE AMERICAN CONFECTION & CHOCOLATE COMPANY to THOMAS J. McARTHUR, for the benefit of creditors.

People of the State of New York. To all persons interested in the estate of the American Confection & Chocolate Company, assigned to Thomas J. McArthur, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court of New York, County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas J. McArthur, as assignee of the above-named American Confection & Chocolate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend final settlement of the said Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be affixed.

Witness, Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the said Court, this 3d day of September, 1898.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
U. S. Rev. Stamp, canceled, 10c.
EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman St., Manhattan, City of New York.
s6-law6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap4-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-law6mM

BRADSTREET, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY B. HOFFMAN, Milton Bradstreet, Mary Elizabeth Bradstreet, Henry C. Bradstreet, Frank K. Bradstreet, the Bradstreet Company, George B. Watson, Margaret N. Wood, Daniel Bradley, Isabella B. Peck, Adelaide C. Ide, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the American Surety Company, Alvin Burleigh, and George H. Adams, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY BRADSTREET, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert F. Conley, as administrator with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au23-law6wTu&o4

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Armede Smith, Mary Virginia Tiffany, Alva Belmont, Julia de Fontanilliat, Henry S. Abbot, Robert Desha, Emma Desha Elliot, the heirs and next of kin of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. de Forest of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia D. de Forest, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au16-law6wTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-law6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-law6mTu

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-law6mM

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-law6mTu

PILLING, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To John Pilling, Henry Pilling, Heartley Pilling, Robert Pilling, Margaret Pilling, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of WILLIAM PILLING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert A. Mullen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, 1898, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Pilling, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au30-law6wTu.

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-law6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-law6mTu&N8

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-law6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 55 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-law6mTu

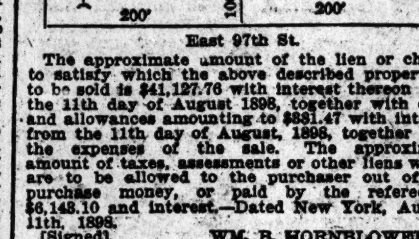
REFEREES' NOTICES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—A. MORTON FERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet, to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



East 97th St.

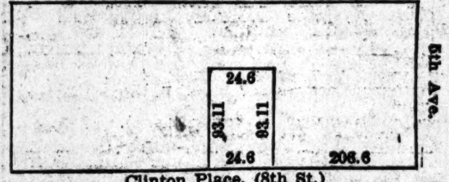
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76 with interest thereon from the 11th day of August 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $831.47 with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,148.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

83, CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARAH C. DOUGLASS, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following premises, described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and six feet six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Clinton Place, (8th St.)

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,841.44, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

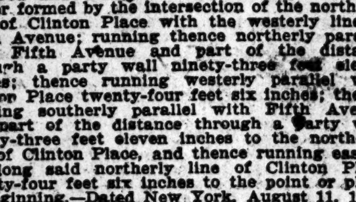
THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, New York City.
au17-2aw3wW&M&s7

85 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Clinton Place, (8th St.)

The approximate, aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,855.69 and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

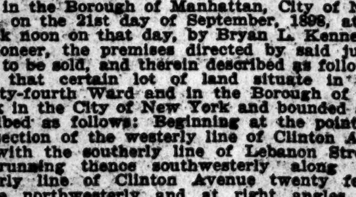
THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street New York City.
au17-2aw3wW&M&s7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,287.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
au30-2aw3w&s20.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIA H. LOGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA AYERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those ten certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by R. Rose, Surveyor, dated January 6th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 753, by the Numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 635, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) and which said lots, Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

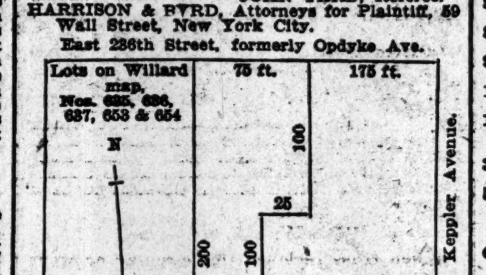
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.

And which said Lots 635, 636, 637, 653, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue with the westerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) and thence running southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with the said Opdyke Avenue 25 (twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of Willard Avenue, otherwise called East 235th Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Willard Avenue 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 200 (two hundred) feet to the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Opdyke Avenue 75 (seventy-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

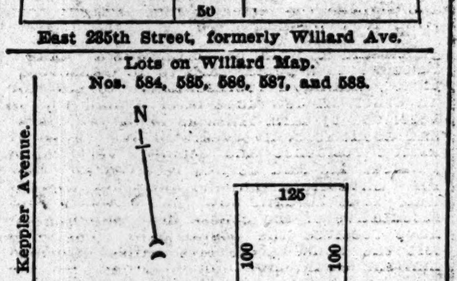
JOHN YARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.



East 235th Street, formerly Willard Ave.

Lots on Willard Map.
Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588.



East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,160, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.50, with interest from August 20th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $85 and interest.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD. Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Firest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier . . . . . . 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
SARATOGA FLORAL FETE, SEPT. 6.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 5:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM | Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.
*Rhynland . . . . Sept. 17 | *Pennland . . . . Oct. 1
*Belgenland . . . Sept. 24 | *Rhynland . . . . Oct. 15
Second Cabin to London, $37.50.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
†Southwark . . . . Sept. 7 | †Kensington . . . . Sept. 21
Westernland . . . Sept. 14 | Noordland . . . . Sept. 28
†Second Cabin to London $42.50, Antwerp $46.00, Paris $50.00.

*†These steamers carry Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only. Staterooms, Dining Saloon, Smoking Rooms, Bath Rooms, Promenade Deck, etc., amidship, where the motion is least perceptible.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15, N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

WINIFREDA . . . . September 10
MOHEGAN . . . . September 17
MANITOU . . . . September 24
MARQUETTE . . . . October 1
MENOMINEE . . . . October 8

ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon | Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M.
Majestic, Sept. 14, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $35.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $37.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Aurania, Sept. 3, 10 AM | Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM
Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM | Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM
Campania, Sept. 17, 2 PM | Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
PERU, via Honolulu . . . . Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu . . . . Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu . . . . Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu . . . . Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu . . . . Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA . . . . Sept. 12, Dec. 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA . . . . Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN . . . . Nov. 7, Jan. 30
Fast route to Philippine Islands.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, Sept. 22. WARRIMOO, Oct. 20.
Fast line to Honolulu. Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex: B, 10:45 A. M.; C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, B, 11:20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:30, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. Daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.; 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton st., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

HORSE CARS ON BROADWAY

A Parade of Old-Time Vehicles Amuses the Labor Day Throngs.

ACCIDENT IN POWER HOUSE

Chimney Lining in the Houston Street Structure Falls and It Takes Several Hours to Remove the Debris.

There was a veterans' parade on Broadway yesterday morning that excited almost as much interest and comment as the passing of Col. Roosevelt and his Rough Riders would have done. The paraders were horse cars—the lame, the halt, and the blind of surface rolling stock. The cable cars were absent.

The traveling public and pedestrians were amazed until the explanation was given that the retrograde condition of affairs was due to an accident at the Houston Street power house. This source of traction has for its field from Thirty-fifth Street to South Ferry. At the base of the great chimney of the power house is a damper to regulate the draught. The chimney is lined with fire-proof brick, coated with cement. A slab of this lining in some way became loosened at 2 A. M. yesterday, and the mass, which weighed about three tons, fell to the base of the chimney shaft so as not only to render the damper unserviceable, but to entirely block every furnace flue so that smoke, gases, and heat found vent in the wheel pit excavation.

Enough steam was in the boilers to keep the cables in operation for a short time, but it became necessary the moment the accident occurred to bank the fires in the furnaces and open full every door, window, or other aperture to relieve the wheel pit of an atmosphere in which it was next to impossible to exist. Then preparations were made to relieve the blockade in the chimney before taking away the wreck of the brick lining and putting the vamper into service.

At the same time the cars stalled in Broadway from above Forty-second Street to the Battery were thought of, and active and prompt measures were taken to put them all on the up-town track and to establish a temporary passengers service with horse cars, as it was seen that the cable service of the section could not be resumed for many hours.

Much Aggravating Delay.

Messengers and telephone and telegraph aids were used to organize a relief brigade under General Superintendent F. D. Rounds at the Fiftieth Street station of the Metropolitan Street Railway service. Owing to the time of night and the Sunday outing of many officials and subordinates, it was not until 5 o'clock that full measures of relief were organized, and nearly 6 o'clock before they were in operation. The most urgent necessity was the removal of the "dead" cars from the section. There were about thirty of them, and when a squadron of car horses and their equipments had been secured they were sent rattling down Broadway to take the cars on the down track to the nearest switches and draw them on the up track, and then to Fiftieth Street.

While this was being done there were hustling timer in the car houses of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Belt Surface Lines, and as rapidly as possible eigthy of the "old-timers"—so far as Broadway service is concerned—were got ready for the parade, and put on the cable tracks. The vehicles were of the nondescript character in the majority of cases, and their presence in the section was an object lesson in the difference between the accommodations for the public on the main system of the Metropolitan to-day and those of from ten to twenty-five years back. What is assured for the modernized Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines was also negatively in evidence. It was fully 7 o'clock, or five hours after the accident, that the "as it used to be" service was in full operation. Passengers looked askance when they saw the dingy, shabby, wholly inadequate vehicles, and heard the tinkling cow pasture jingle of the bells instead of the sharp clang of the gripman's gong, and the conductors had no peace—if they were civil—because each passenger wanted a full, true, and detailed explanation of the change.

When the atmosphere in the wheel pit permitted a vigorous attack on the brick barricade in the chimnev, a gang of twenty men set to work to remove it. Experts examined the interior of the chimney, and there was no sign of any further slipping off of the lining. As soon as the damper was declared to be in order the banking of the furnaces was removed and steam got up.

Cable Service Resumed.

At 11.15 o'clock the cable was again in operation in the section, and as the horse cars jogged musically up to the Fiftieth Street Station they were relegated to the car houses or to the services from which they had been taken.

Officers of the Metropolitan service said that they supposed the lining of the chimney had to fall, but that it could not have fallen at a time when such an accident could do less damage to the interests of the traveling public and the corporation, the loss by the standstill of the cars being very small, so small as to be disregarded, the horse cars were about equal to the demands of the traveling public, which are at a minimum on such an occasion as Labor Day, with no business travel of any account, and the damage to the plant was so small as to be classed as nominal.

The call for horse cars created a draft on some vehicles in active service, but most of the queer vehicles seen on Broadway yesterday had been relegated to obscurity, and some were of the vintage of 1865.

Chief Engineer E. A. Parsons, who has just returned from Europe, was at the Houston Street power house very soon after the accident, and did not leave it until the cable service had been fully resumed.

SUICIDE TWICE PREVENTED.

Laboring's Mind Affected by Recent Death of His Bride.

Louis Laboring, twenty-four years old, a blacksmith of 317 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., tried twice to kill himself yesterday. He was prevented by his sisters from jumping from a second-story window, and while on the way to the river to drown himself was caught by Policeman Garrick. He was arraigned before Recorder Stanton and was committed to await an examination as to his sanity.

Laboring was married nine weeks ago, and his wife died seven weeks later. Since her death Laboring had threatened to kill himself. He tried to plunge from the window yesterday morning, and had partly broken through the glass when his sisters dragged him into the room. Then he broke away from them, and, with blood flowing from a gash in his wrist made by the broken glass, ran from the house toward the river. In Hudson Square Park, three blocks from the river, Policeman Garrick overtook him.

Suicide May Be Sternkopf.

The relatives of Edwin Sternkopf, a missing plumber of 45 Pacific Street, Newark, N. J., are fearful that he was the man who jumped overboard and was drowned from an outward-bound liner off the Long Island coast about a month ago. When Sternkopf left home he threatened to take his life, and said that his body would never be found. The man who jumped from the liner was picked up by a fisherman, but died while being transferred to the steamer's small boat. The identity of the suicide cannot be definitely known until the liner returns. The fact that the plumber's watch and $475 were expressed to his wife from Long Branch on Aug. 2, four days after the suicide from the liner, adds mystery to the case.

Brooklyn Men Attacked by Italians.

John Foran of 444 Bushwick Avenue and Albert Griesbeck of 1,225 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, were attacked by three Italians at the Corona Railroad Station early yesterday. Griesbeck was cut with a razor and was taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. His condition is critical. Foran's head was badly cut. The three Italians who are accused of the assault are brothers, and are barbers employed at 860 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. They were arrested later by Policemen Eckhardt and Farrell of the Newtown Precinct, and were brought to Flushing and locked up, pending examination.

Cable Messages for Japan.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday gave notice that messages for Japan routed via Northern are now accepted without restriction.

MURPHY WANTED MORE BEER.

Charged with Assaulting a Saloonkeeper Because the War Tax Makes Small Measure.

John Murphy, a conductor employed on the Second Avenue road, and who lives at 311 East Ninety-third Street, was held in the sum of $1,000 for the Grand Jury on the charge of felonious assault by Magistrate Meade, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning.

Last Saturday evening Murphy returned home from work and sent his wife over to a saloon at 310 East Ninety-third Street for a pint of beer. When his wife returned with the beer Murphy complained of the smallness of the pint. He went across the street to the saloon and demanded an explanation of Ferdinand Welland, the barkeeper. Welland stated that owing to the war tax not so much beer could be given as heretofore.

Welland told the Magistrate that Murphy picked up a glass and struck him over the head with it. Jacob Vetter of 340 East Seventy-sixth Street, who was in the saloon at the time, stated that it was a mallet that Murphy struck Welland with. Murphy declared he acted in self-defense against Welland and Vetter.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Physicians Investigating Some Alleged Cases in New Orleans—Jackson Establishes Quarantine.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—Dr. Carter of the Marine Hospital Service arrived to-day from Franklin and went to see the two cases which Dr. Dunn of Mississippi thought were yellow fever. He had no hesitation in saying that one of the cases was by no means yellow fever. The other case will be studied fully, there being doubt about it, and he may announce a decision to-morrow. The local experts are firm in the belief that neither case is yellow fever.

The Mississippi towns along the Gulf Coast have refused to join in the vigorous quarantine established by that State, and have announced that they will maintain daylight communication with New Orleans.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 5.—The City of Jackson has established a strict quarantine on all classes of traffic against New Orleans. No trains on the Illinois Central Railroad are allowed to stop within the city limits. The suspicious fever reported from the Bear Creek neighborhood in Copiah County has been investigated and found to be of a malarial type. One suspicious case is reported at Meridian, and is being investigated.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5.—Pending the investigation of the reported suspicious cases of yellow fever at New Orleans, Montgomery has put on quarantine against that city.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 5.—The Mobile Board of Health to-day advised that the State of Alabama declare a quarantine against persons and baggage from New Orleans until the suspicious cases in New Orleans are pronounced upon. State Health Officer Sanders advised Gov. Johnston, who is now here, to the same effect, and the Governor this afternoon issued a proclamation declaring the quarantine, as suggested.

FERRARO HELD FOR MURDER.

The Small Boy Who Knocked Him Down Cannot Be Found.

Antonio Ferraro, thirty-eight years old, of 67 Adams Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, charged with murdering Luciano Machio, forty-five years old, of 55 Front Street, on Sunday. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed to the Raymond Street Jail until Thursday next for examination. Gaetano Rajaso of 34 Front Street was arrested as an accomplice and held. It is charged that he secured and hid the razor with which the murder was committed.

The small boy who stopped Ferraro's flight Sunday by knocking him down with a baseball bat, and who ran away immediately afterward, has not yet been found by the police.

RECEPTION TO COL. ROOSEVELT.

Oyster Bay Residents to Do Him Honor in the Near Future.

The date of the reception that the residents of Oyster Bay, L. I., were to have given Col. Theodore Roosevelt yesterday has been indefinitely postponed; not for long, however. The delay is owing to the uncertainty as to when Col. Roosevelt will be able to come over from Camp Wikoff and meet his Oyster Bay admirers. The plans for the reception are in charge of committees, which embrace many well-known Oyster Bay people, and others who only summer there. School Commissioner Montant is one of the committeemen. All the clergymen of the village and a number of the village officials are interested.

The affair is to be a thoroughly public one. It is planned to have an open-air platform erected near the station, and there Col. Roosevelt will speak. Several others will deliver addresses, and the programme is expected to be a good one. It will include the presentation of a handsome sword to the Colonel of the Rough Riders. The fund for this purpose has been raised among the townspeople, and the matter is in charge of a special committee. After the formal exercises those present will have an opportunity of meeting Col. Roosevelt personally.

A member of the Finance Committee said yesterday that no one knew just what date would be selected, but it would probably be within two or three weeks. The matter rests entirely with Col. Roosevelt.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The annual picnic of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York County was held yesterday afternoon and evening in Lion Park, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street. There was a good attendance. Many Irishmen of National and international prominence were present. The afternoon was devoted to shooting, bowling, and racing contests, and the evening to dancing and music.

Soldiers' Relief Celebration.

A celebration to raise a fund in aid of the Soldiers' Family Relief Association was held yesterday afternoon and evening in Sulzer's Harlem River Park. Games and athletic contests made up the afternoon programme, and the evening was devoted to dancing. The attendance was fair.

Miners at Pana, Ill., Have Malaria.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 5.—A number of Alabama negroes who took the places of the striking coal miners at Springside have contracted malarial fever, half a dozen cases being reported to-day. It is said all the sewage from the Pana empties into a pond near the mines, and it is feared the negro quarters will become a pest hole in a few days. Owing to the prospect of contagious disease being propagated in the negro camp and communicated to the city, a movement is in progress to have the State Board of Health investigate the conditions at Springside and break up the camp.

The Plymouth's Fast Trip.

The large ocean-going tug Plymouth arrived yesterday from Santiago after the fast run of 4 days and 13 hours. The Plymouth towed two pontoons from Stapleton, S. I., stopping at Norfolk, Va., for two others, to be used in the work on the Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon. The four pontoons were anchored in Santiago Harbor, and the Plymouth returned at once to New York.

Bellmore Resident Missing.

Luther Mann, a well-to-do resident of Bellmore, is missing from his home. He left home on Wednesday evening on a bicycle for Freeport, where he said he was going to buy a suit of clothes. His brother went to Freeport and made a diligent search for the missing man, but was forced to give up, as no one had seen him.

Prison Association Congress.

ALLEGHENY, Penn., Sept. 5.—The next annual congress of the National Prison Association of the United States will be held in Indianapolis from Oct. 15 to 19, and the local committee is making preparation to assure the success of the meeting. Among those who have already announced their intention of making addresses are Charles Dudley Warner and Charlton T. Lewis.

RAVAGES OF THE HEAT

The Mercury Was Not So High Yesterday, but the Death List Grew.

MANY MORE PROSTRATIONS

In Manhattan and Bronx Twenty-eight Additional Deaths Were Reported—Many in Other Boroughs and in Neighboring Cities Are Killed.

Another day of intense heat added its quota to the lengthening list of victims of prostration and death. Thirty deaths and forty-four additional prostrations were recorded in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx for Labor Day, and many others were reported from the other districts of the city and suburbs.

There was less humidity than on the preceding days of blighting heat, more air was stirring, and the temperature did not range quite so high, but coming after the prolonged period of exhausting weather, it seemed not less overpowering, and to the weakened condition of many was attributed the still high death rate. The mercury ranged in the official thermometer from 74 degrees at 8 A. M. up to 82 degrees at noon. The maximum temperature of the day, 85 degrees, came late, or at 6 P. M., and the hours of evening following were hotter than those of the morning, the thermometer recording 81 degrees at 9 P. M., and this, despite the fact that during the early evening the wind freshened considerably.

For all of these figures allowance must be made for the altitude of the local Weather Bureau Office. The heat from which New Yorkers suffer on the street level is always several degrees higher, even in the shade. But that it was a holiday, the list of fatalities would probably have been greater.

Deaths in Manhattan and Bronx.

The deaths due to heat, reported from the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, were as follows:

ANDERSON, JOHN ELLIS, 58 years old, 409 West Twenty-fifth Street; died at New York Hospital.

BERLING, OTTO, 348 East Seventy-fourth Street.

BEBE, FREDERICK, 45 years old, 214 Ninth Avenue; died at New York Hospital.

BETTEZ, PETER, 38 years old, 2,235 Second Avenue; died at New York Hospital.

CALMAN, PATRICK J., 60 years old, 601 Amsterdam Avenue.

GARTLAND, PATRICK, 50 Madison Street; overcome Sunday; died in Gouverneur Hospital.

CHRISTENSON, B., 30 East Seventieth Street.

CRANDALL, VICTOR, 42 years old, 366 Third Avenue.

DE GIOSGNE, GRIPPE, 40 years old, 2 Oliver Street; died at Gouverneur Hospital.

FOX, MARY, 4 months old, 16 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

HESSE, JOHN, 34 years old, 401 East Eighty-eighth Street.

HOGAN, ANNIE, 3 weeks old, 61 West Twenty-ninth Street.

KAY, ROBERT, 43 years old, 747 Third Avenue.

KEOGAN, THOMAS, taken from a steamship in Hudson River; died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

LOHNKOHL, FREDA, 24 years old, 99 East Third Street.

LULLMANN, JOHN, 76 years old, 1,570 Third Avenue.

McCALL, THOMAS, 37 years old, 1,559 Avenue A; died at Presbyterian Hospital.

MELVILLE, JAMES, 10 months old, 329 West Forty-fourth Street.

MILLER, WILLIAM, 330 East Twenty-eighth Street.

O'CONNELL, ROBERT, 28 years old; died at 359 West Sixteenth Street.

REED, Mary B., 212 West Sixty-first Street.

ROTH CHARLES, 60 years old; at Eagle Hotel, 26 Bowery.

SCHAGORONI, ALTONEI, 49 years old, 515 East Seventieth Street.

SCHNEIDER, JOHN, 40 years old, 502 West Broadway; dropped dead in front of home.

SKELLY, ELIZABETH, 1 year old, 327 East Ninety-third Street.

STORK, FREDERICK, 37 Madison Street; overcome foot of Jackson Street; died in Gouverneur Hospital.

TROUSCH, JACOB, 32 years old, 2,026 Second Avenue.

ZUINET, ADOLPH, 45 years old, 48 Clinton Street.

Unknown man taken from First Street and Bowery, Sunday, to Bellevue, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Unknown man taken from Ninth Street and Stuyvesant Place, Sunday, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Victims of Prostration.

Among the victims of prostration were:

CONLEY, PATRICK, 33 years old, private of Company D, Tenth United States Infantry; overcome at 152 East Forty-second Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FISKE, F. A., 29 years old, nurse of United States Navy, Richmond Hill, L. I.; overcome at 68 Fulton Street; taken home.

Three deaths were reported in Brooklyn yesterday from the heat. They were:

Patrolman Morris Kelleher of the Flushing Avenue Station, who was overcome while on duty and taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

John Galligan, 27 years old, of 191 Sackett Street, who was stricken at his home.

Bartholomew Cochrane, 48 years old, a porter in Anthony Beatty's Hotel at 117 Washington Street, who was found dead in bed.

The heat caused another death in Queens Borough yesterday. The victim was Andrew Bell, a mason of Douglass Street, Jamaica. One case of prostration was also reported in Long Island City.

James Ryan, thirty-three years old, of 96 Hudson Street, Jersey City, employed as a longshoreman, was prostrated by heat while at work at the Hudson Coal Company's docks at 7:15 A. M. yesterday. His companions carried him to his home. His wife, Ellen, who was fifty years old, and who had long been suffering from heart disease, was prostrated by the shock. She revived, however, and with the aid of neighbors tried to revive her husband. Failing in their efforts, an ambulance was called and Ryan was taken to the City Hospital.

Mrs. Ryan sent a boy to the hospital to see if there was any probability of her husband's recovery. When he returned he shouted, "Your husband is no better!" This shock prostrated Mrs. Ryan a second time, and she died shortly after. Ryan was still alive last night, but was unconscious.

Other Deaths in Jersey City.

John Brodie of 525 Grand Street, Jersey City, was prostrated by heat yesterday and died at his home.

Charles Stolte of 514 Neward Avenue, Jersey City, was also prostrated by heat and died while being removed to the City Hospital.

A man staggered into the hallway of 514 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, suffering from the heat and died before an ambulance arrived. He was about forty years old, and wore dark clothes.

Another death in Jersey City was that of Michael Mahon, thirty-one years old.

One death was reported from Hoboken, that of Adolph Huser, thirty-eight years old, bartender at Third Avenue and River Street, that city. He was found dead in bed.

Two deaths and five prostrations were reported from Bayonne.

Twenty-three death certificates were filed yesterday morning in the City Clerk's office at Newark. This was the largest number ever filed with the Clerk on a holiday. The increase in deaths was set down to the extreme heat.

Charles Connolly a Victim.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Charles Connolly, twenty-three years old, son of the late John Connolly, real estate dealer of New York, was visiting in this city to-day, and while on the street he was overcome by the heat and fell. He died fifteen minutes after reaching the hospital.

STREET DUEL IN MISSISSIPPI.

One Negro Is Killed at Meridian and Another Will Die.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 5.—The most desperate street duel in the history of Meridian occurred this morning between Jim Finner, a notorious negro, and Aleck Webb, his son-in-law. Both emptied the chambers of two revolvers. Webb retreated into a jewelry store, followed by Finner, still shooting. The daughter of Finner attempted to kill the officers who went in to arrest the men. A fusillade passed between Finner and his daughter and Webb and his daughters in the store. Webb was shot three times and will die, and Finner, who was also shot three times, was finally killed by a citizen. Webb three months ago was shot by Finner, who waylaid him. The former married Finner's daughter and bad blood had since existed between the two men.

Condition of Miss Davis Unchanged.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 5.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis this morning was unchanged. She is perhaps a little more comfortable, but the oppressive heat retards any possible improvement.

Most clothiers think that men are only boys grown tall, and cut their boys' long-trouser suits accordingly.

No wonder the mothers cry and the fathers scold!

We've struck the right idea in lengthening our boys' short-trouser suits, instead of cutting down men's long-trouser suits.

Test them; that's all we ask—your money back if you want it.

Sizes 12 to 16.

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Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

POPULISTS IN CONVENTION.

Middle-of-the-Road Men at Loggerheads in Cincinnati—A Session of Denunciation.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The National Convention of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists was to have convened at the Lyceum at 9 A. M., but owing to the conferences of leaders and the inability of Ignatius Donnelly and others to find the hall, the convention was not called to order until 12:30 P. M.

During the forenoon the Middle-of-the-Roaders were in informal conference, and exchanged opinions enough to indicate much difference in their views as to whether they should hold a nominative convention or merely a general conference.

In calling the convention to order, J. A. Parker of Louisville, Secretary of the Reform Press Association, advocated independent action by the Populists, whether it is done at this convention or at some future time.

Ignatius Donnelly was chosen temporary Chairman, and made a speech denouncing Gen. Wheeler and all other leaders who had co-operated for fusion with the Democrats. He referred to Grover Cleveland as a traitor to the Democratic Party, and Senator Butler as a traitor to the Populist Party. He was especially severe in denouncing Senator Butler as a man who reached an exalted position by conniving with the Republicans for his election to the Senate, and who, now, under instructions from W. J. Bryan, is conniving with the Democrats. Mr. Donnelly advocated a reorganization of the Populist Party on the line of the Middle-of-the-Roaders, as indicated in their conference at Omaha last June and again at Nashville last July.

The usual committees of credentials, resolutions, rules, orders of business, and permanent organization were appointed before recess was taken.

The afternoon session disclosed many differences between the Middle-of-the-Roaders who were denouncing Fusionists as Democrats. They were united on the subject of such a permanent reorganization as to prevent fusion or desertion hereafter, and on an independent ticket for 1900, but there were wide differences as to how to prevent "fusion and desertions" and how to name the candidates.

As the Committee on Credentials had not reported, Chairman Ignatius Donnelly was compelled to recognize whoever could get the floor, and there was much discussion over a partial report on credentials. As the call for this convention was misunderstood and by many thought to have been withdrawn, it was difficult to pass on any credentials. Most of those present are self-constituted delegates, or at least unable to show the usual credentials, and there is another class claiming the right to vote by proxies.

As there are only two or three present from some States, the question of proxies is one upon which the control of the convention hinges, and it was pending when the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

Plurality for Democratic State Ticket, Which Is Headed by D. W. Jones.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—Arkansas to-day elected a full corps of State officers, 100 members of the lower house of the Legislature, sixteen State Senators, local officers in each of the seventy-five counties, and voted on the adoption of two important Constitutional amendments, as well as the question of the liquor license in the different counties.

The Democratic State ticket, headed by Daniel W. Jones, is undoubtedly elected, the only question being the size of the Democratic plurality.

The vote on the Constitutional amendments is in doubt. One of these provides for the creation by the Legislature of a Railroad Commission, and the other for the levying of a tax for road purposes.

In Little Rock there was no contest of much importance, and election day at the capital city was extremely quiet.

SILVER DEMOCRATS ORGANIZING.

Executive Committee Meets in Albany and Begins Work.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Executive Committee of the State organization of Silver Democrats met in this city to-day and began its work of perfecting that organization and arranging for the silver convention to be held in Syracuse Sept. 27. There were present at the meeting C. A. Keach of Lansingburg, T. W. Cantwell of Albany, O. J. Snyder of Buffalo, G. A. Travis of Rochester, Dudley T. Greene of Binghamton, and H. M. McDonald of New York City.

Financial matters were discussed and the work of constituting the organization committee of fifty silverites, one representing each Senatorial district, was taken up.

VERMONT ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

A Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen Will Be Chosen.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 5.—The regular biennial election in this State will be held to-morrow, and the total vote it is predicted will exceed that of the previous "off year," 1894. In the Presidential election two years ago Josiah Grout received the largest Republican majority ever given a candidate for Governor in the State, but the Republicans do not anticipate that their candidate, Edward C. Smith, will receive a majority anywhere near that of Grout's.

They are confident, however, that it will be above the average of the majority of off years during the past two decades. They expect to elect their entire State ticket by a substantial majority.

The Democratic candidate for Governor is Thomas Maloney of Rutland. There are several local contests in towns for Representatives, but it is predicted the Democrats will not elect over 85 out of 245, although the political complexion may be somewhat changed where the Republicans have several candidates. Of the thirty Senators, the Democrats expect the Republicans will not elect more than twenty-eight, but the Republicans are confident they will have a solid Republican Senate, the same as in the past two campaigns.

The Republicans have no doubt of re-electing Congressmen Powers and Grout by the usual majorities.

DANFORTH SPEAKS AT ITHACA.

Democratic Candidate Addresses Labor Men and Farmers.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Ithaca had a big celebration of Labor Day under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. There was a parade of labor organizations in the morning and in the afternoon there were public exercises at Renwick Beach on Cayuga Lake. The principal speaker was Elliot Danforth of Chenango County, candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. He devoted his address to the interest of laboring men and farmers. In one of the most striking parts of his talk he bewailed the rush of farmers' sons to the cities and the learned professions. He pleaded for more education, more books, more comforts in the farm homestead, and said that if husbandry were made respectable, it would serve to check the overcrowding of the professions. After the address there was a programme of athletic games and rowing matches, with fireworks and a band concert in the evening.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Special Attention is Called to Our Private Carpet Patterns.

50 Designs in Body Brussels.

50 Designs in Wiltons.

These designs were selected with the greatest care and represent the best manufacturing of to-day.

Autumn Furniture Novelties.

No need to search through old Italian palaces, French chateaux or Colonial dwellings for furniture rarities, for you will find duplicates of famous and beautiful pieces here, and at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

Democratic Nominee for Assembly.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Steuben County have nominated Andrew E. Shults of Cohocton for member of the Assembly. Mr. Shults is said to be the first banker in this State to have declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Favor Campbell for Governor.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Democratic Convention of the Second Assembly District, Steuben County, elected James B. Day, J. L. Seeley, and Ira G. Day delegates to the State Convention. They favcr Frank Campbell for Governor.

MR. DAY TAKES A LAKE TRIP.

The Secretary and His Party Go to Escanaba on the Corsica.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Secretary of State Day, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Barber, who is a sister of Mrs. McKinley; Mrs. Lynch, and Miss Lynch, all of Canton, left here this evening on the steamer Corsica, for Escanaba, Mich. The Corsica, though an iron ore carrier, is a swift boat, and has accommodations for a few guests. The Corsica will load with ore at Escanaba and return to Ashtabula with her guests, arriving here in about five days.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—While at the Union Club in this city, Secretary Day met Norman Harrington, the brave Chicago man, who, with Consul Bowen, faced a dangerous mob under the American coat of arms which adorns the Consulate at Barcelona in Spain just prior to the outbreak of hostilities. After leaving Spain, Mr. Harrington continued his business trip to Paris and then crossed the ocean to New York. From this city he goes to Cincinnati. Mr. Harrington, while in Cleveland, is the guest of his uncle, Daniel R. Taylor.

Sailors Arrested for Arson in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The United States Consul at Kobe, Japan, has caused the arrest of Seamen Brady and Hine on suspicion that they set fire to the American ship Baring Brothers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS. Evenings
ROBIN HOOD. 9 P. M.
IN THE CAST:
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Helen Bertram, W. E. Philp, William Broderick, G. B. Frothingham, Josephine Bartlett, Carolyn Daniels, W. H. Fitzgerald.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sun, 3:30, 7 PM
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P.M. sharp.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-1899
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
The regular season of Grand Opera will begin on Monday, Nov. 28th, and continue for 17 weeks. (51 nights and 17 matinées.)
Subscribers of the last season have the privilege of retaining their seats by notifying the Subscription Department up to Oct. 1st. After that date new subscribers will be located in the order their applications are received.
Address all communications to
MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Dep't
Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y. City.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
"Jolly evening's entertainment."—Tribune. "Full of frolic and fantasy."—World. "Most artistic production."—Herald.
Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Mabel Gillman, and Yvette Violette, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Wilfred Clarke, and Herbert Gresham.
Matinées to-morrow, Saturday, 2.

AMERICAN Best Ventilated Theatre. 42d St. & 8th Av.
2d Successful Season, Castle Sq. Opera Co., BOCCACCIO
Lizzie Macnichol, Villa Knox, Attalie Claire, Rose Leighton, Gertrude Quinlan, J. F. Sheehan, W. G. Stewart, Raymond Hitchcock, Great Singing Chorus
Evg's, 1,000 RESERVED SEATS, 25c., 50c.
Mats., Wed., Sat., 1,100 RESERVED SEATS, 25c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
At 8:15. Matinées Saturdays at 2.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.
..............by ANTHONY HOPE..............
Virginia Harned—as—Ursula

THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT. YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Last Wk. Roof! Rice's Summer Nights!
Nxt. Sun. Evg., 1st & Only Ngt. in N. Y., Williams-Walker-Senegambian-Carnival. 60 in Co.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. | NOON TO 11 P. M.
FRANCIS CARLYLE. ISABELLE URQUHART.
BIOGRAPH, Fresh Air, CONSTANT LAUGHTER

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
A MODERN VENUS.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DENMAN THOMPSON and his popular play,
Prices 25, 50-75-1.00 THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

The Assembly of New Goods.

We ask of you to-day your largest possible comparison and closest possible criticism on new Dress Goods, Suits and Skirts. The fixtures and racks that carry and the counters that show bespeak the amount of care and cost, the labor and patience, that have been expended on each stock.

Fall Readiness in New Suits!

You have put us under obligations to do better for you this Fall, in Suits, by the magnificent patronage you've showered upon us in seasons that have waned. Whether our endeavor meets with your pleasure, our only means of judging what you think will be to count sales. Certainly we're going to make it wonderfully interesting for you to buy here.

Let us show you the richness behind the price—range . . . .

$9.98 to $45.00!

It means the combination of elegance, novelty, and exclusiveness—the best stock of Suits in this broad land.

And in New-shaped Skirts

There is not a style that should be here that isn't. Prices that surpass the market for cheapness . .

$3.98 to $49

New Colored Dress Goods.

We've anticipated the splendid taste of best dressers by gathering only such stuffs as are worth bringing over the sea. There will be on sale styles and qualities such as have never before been shown in New York. The work of the loom artist is everywhere to be seen, and with all the charm of elegance and exclusiveness we have inaugurated a wonderful season in regard to price—economy, and the influences of that power will start buying early:

At 85c. per yard

48-inch all wool Vigoureux Cheviots, six distinct color mixtures; 45 in. all wool French whipcords, eleven beautiful shades of new blue, cadet, light and dark navy, Yale, cardinal, wine, brown, Resedu, myrtle, light gray and black.

You'll thank us for the printing of that one item.

At $1.00 per yard

50-inch all wool whipcords, in every newest thought of plain shades; 45-inch all wool imported Vigoreux Soleile.

A stuff that'll interest every lady.

At $1.10 per yard

48-inch all wool French Armure in beautiful shades of new blue, Yale, military, blue-a-sentry, bright navy, and other wanted colors; 45-inch all wool drap de Paris in eight exclusive shades.

Fix this price on your mind.

At $1.29 per yard

45-inch all wool French Prunella, in a splendid range of latest Fall shades; 45-inch all wool Imported Wide-wale Diagonals, same shades.

Good News that follows this:

Last Spring we ordered two lots of Dress Stuffs, to be delivered September 1st. The lots came, but weren't just up to the contract. Hence the goods couldn't enter. Rather than get at loggerheads and lose future trade, this maker took a loss, and the money he loses is found by you.

There are 2,000 yards of 48-inch all wool Double Diagonals, in 10 plain shades, including black. We intended to sell these goods at $1.00. This mistake lets you have them at, per yard . . . . 65c.

And 1,750 yards of 50-inch all wool Armure, in 9 shades and black. This line, too, was intended to fetch 90c., but the blunder means that you get it at, per yard . . 55c.

See the goods, then you'll understand.

Dinnerware and Art Pottery.

Do you think we're talking too early about chinaware? Not a bit of it. They're busy in the basement every day—but we can be busier by getting notice to you about these things selling at the prices marked below:

The new Berwin set in electric blue and other pretty colors, warranted the best English porcelain—112 pieces, ... $7.91

For 115 pieces you pay us: $9.50

John Maddock & Son's dinnerware is well-known to most people that eat. His new set—"Carnation"—130 pieces—will be introduced to-day at $22.60

His "Lilac"—130 pieces—and as good a set as would ordinarily fetch $30.00—special $24.75

A sale of cups, saucers, and plates is on for to-day. They're as finely decorated as kinds you'd expect to get for 15 to 25c. We've arranged the prices to be . . . . 7c. and 9c.

The art pottery sale was so good last week that we're going to have another one, starting to-day. The lots will consist of rose jars, tea caddies, cracker jars, and chocolate pots.

The first two are worth $1.00, but special to-day at 48c. The last two are worth $1.50, but special to-day at 85c.

Taking the long view and planning how you can save money; buying to-day at these prices will help you more than you may think.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St.
Commencing next Sat. Evg., Sept. 10,
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN in THE ROYAL BOX
Box Office opens this morning at 10.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
STUART ROBSON
in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas,
THE MEDDLER.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2.
MATINEES, EVERY DAY, 25c. EVENINGS, 50c.
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO., | THE ENSIGN

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Last Weeks. To-day, 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
Seats 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway.
SCREAMING HIT! NEW SENSATION! THE TURTLE.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Ave. Pop. Prices.
All the incidents in the reigning Dreyfus sensation graphically described in the triumphant
DEVIL'S ISLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
OPENS TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY EVENING
Strand Comedy Company in A Brace of Partridges.

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
CAKE WALK & 10 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
In case of rain performance in Music Hall.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Sat. Mat.
Wm. Gillette and the Famous Secret Service

HARLEM Opera House. | EV. 8:20. MAT. SAT., 2:15.
ANGLO AMERICAN SUCCESS,
What Happened to Jones

COLUMBUS Columbus Th. Stock Co.
THE LOST PARADISE.

HERALD SQR. THEA. Opening postponed until Sept. 12, owing to weather conditions.
THE FRENCH MAID. Box office open Thurs.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2
WHEN LONDON SLEEPS.

Baseball Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M.
Brooklyn vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB,
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
RACING TO-MORROW.